AL INSTRUMENTS.
BOUGHT
of the
W. KIMBALL CO.
Are Warranted.
Control the Sale of the
T, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.
Pianos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS
surpassed by any in the World.
THE POPULAR
UARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Rich Rosewood Cases,
Perfect Action
E KIMBALL PIANO,
Upright and Square.
mbrace all the improvements known
efore making
KIMBALL COMPANY
examination of its new illustrations
and a candid comparison of its in-
hose of other makers. The cases are
and substantial now made. In tone
astly superior.
ans Tuned and Repaired by Skilled
en. All Work Guaranteed.
Upright Pianos to Rent.
ew Organs to Rent.
d-Hand Pianos and Organs for Sale
On Easy Payments.
ew Second-Hand
UPRIGHT PIANOS
At Bargains.
ah or Time Payments.
logues Sent Free to any Address
ntion to us or our agents.
ND-HAND GRAND PIANO
be sold at reduced price.
old on Payments if required.
W. KIMBALL CO.,
er State and Adams-sts.
ON'S PIANOS, MADE WITH
ies; strong tone of singing quality;
uited to stand in tune and please
ry latest style of cases; sold at cash
y payments if desired; call and
ge. Reed's Temple of Music, 216
lison.
T MADISON STREET CAN BE
e variety of fine and medium grade
d second-hand, at reasonable prices
s. ADAM SCHAAF.
ATTENTION, ATTENTION—
ANOS, good as new, $150 to $200
PARLOR ORGANS, CHEAP
and 5 monthly payments. REED'S
BIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.
THE WORLD.
HARDMAN PIANO.
BETTER MADE
PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.
C. H. PEASE & CO.,
200 State-st.
STATE-ST.—YOU WILL FIND
est makes of pianos at lowest prices
payments. All instruments fully
PEASE & CO.
HAFF, PIANOS.
arerooms removed to
150 State-st.
PLENDID ORGAN; COUPLER,
knee-swells; cost $200; a few months
$90 takes it; must be sold at once.
AVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
anos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS,
surpassed by any in the world.
W. KIMBALL CO.,
er State and Adams-sts.
HT PIANOS TO RENT—
New organs to rent.
ruments for sale on easy payments.
nos and organs taken in exchange.
W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.
REAT SACRIFICE—1 DECKER
ckering, also some elegant uprights
s for sale at one-half value. Call
ouse, 80 East Van Buren-st.
SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH &
ers—Wholesale and retail dealers
ans—Second-hand pianos a spe-
good as new, at half their value.
e best makes, at lowest prices for
ments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
LESS LYON & HEALY,
PIANOS. State and Monroe-st.
instruments, both new and second-
d Steinway pianos.
CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-
rance 150), have the finest and
of piano and organ in the city
ent, low prices, cash or on time.
ER ON MONDAY, FEB. 18, UN-
e following
ECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS
ake room for New Styles.
SQUARES:
HSTER PIANO (will do for be-
POND PIANO (will do for begin-
CHER PIANO (will do for begin-
PIANO
SON PIANO
S BROS. PIANO
ALL PIANO
KERING PIANO
LET-DAVIS CO. PIANO
LET-DAVIS CO. PIANO (nearly
ER PIANO (new)
UPRIGHTS:
YORK PIANO CO., 3-STRING
RD MAKERS' PIANO CO., 3-
T-DAVIS CO. PIANO, 3-STRING
ER PIANO (new)
NG PIANO, Cabinet Grand Up-
ANS (variety of makes) $20 to $
W. KIMBALL CO.,
er State and Adams-sts.
S TO RENT—ONE YEAR'S
ved if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF,
son and Morgan-sts.
SCELLANEOUS.
WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN
e abilities and with best of refer-
d locating on the line of Northern
in Dakota or Montana would like
cle on commission from reliable
in Chicago for personal interview
es. Address, stating particulars, P.
n, Ont.
OME FOR LADIES DURING
best, safest and professional st-
Van Buren-st.
OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOF-
d old roofs repaired. J. WILKES
d 95 West Washington-st.
R SITUATION WANTED—IN
ne Western town or city. The ad-
to buy an established business or
uable location, either a grocery, re-
room, where small capital will be
engage on salary with any good
or retail, where a young man with a
ness knowledge of fifteen years' ex-
temperate habits, a good penman
and willing to work for the interest
will be appreciated and paid for.
with principals solicited and refer-
Address, giving full particulars,
ch, Box 268, Boston, Mass.
E-CLAIMS—THE CARE AND
these claims a specialty. Soldiers'
small expense. Apply now before
e survey near railroad are all taken.
n R. W. DAY, Room 11, 143 Dear-
FOR LADIES DURING CON-
rictly private; 20 years' practice. MRS.
MIDWIFE.
FOR LADIES DURING CON-
ant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER,
rife, 603 West Monroe-st.
RINCE ALBERT SUITS OR
eats—serge or satin-lined—$5 com-
Monday Clothing Parlors, 148 Dear-
tional Bank Building.
TONECUTTERS—STAY AWAY
Tex., as the place is overrun with
ecutters' Association. Austin will
OR HARFORD, Adv. Com.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY,
a large quantity of bank and bro-
antity of macadam. Apply at Room
INGS INSTITUTION—UNI-
ends—Last call—By order of com-
all of the 7 dividends amounting to
aining undrawn, will offer for sale
ber 15th, 1883, dividend to those de-
have drawn all of said 7 dividends
Receiver of The State Savings In-
163 La Salle-st., Chicago; up-stairs.
CHANICS IN SHOPS, EAG-
in all trades; the Labor World tells
o had, prices paid, and all the facts
and corporations rob the poor; how
politicians are controlled by capital-
es all forms of oppression; only
and 4 cents to pay for mailing, and
Labor World on trial 4 weeks. Ad-
Philadelphia, Pa.
LL WHO WISH FINE MER-
mistfits at prices less than ready-
we can fit you. Misfit Clothing Par-
et, First National Bank Building.
OUSES, COTTAGES, FLATS,
, barns, anything tenantable by
ottage Grove-av.
FOR SALE.
LD NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN
on, suitable for laundries, furniture
ot of 50 or over, at 50 cents per 100
ce 215 Illinois-st.
UR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP
uildings to be removed from premises
bury and Chicago avs. Apply to
holder, a good running order.
CLARK, RAPPEN & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
CLEARING SALE.
OVERSTUFFED FURNITURE
AND
Cabinet Ware.
Styles and Finish Guaranteed. Variety Quite Extensive.
We offer the above AT COST for the next two weeks to make room for other goods.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HARRY FOX & CO. was dissolved Sept. 4, 1883, by the death of Harry Fox. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, surviving partners. The business will be continued by Fitz Simons & Connell, who have purchased the property and plant of the late firm.
CHARLES FITZ SIMONS,
CHARLES J. CONNELL,
Chicago, Feb. 15, 1884. Surviving Partners.
CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.
FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL,
CONTRACTORS FOR
Dredging, Docking, Pile Driving, Foundations, Bridges, Canals, Breakwaters, Piers, Etc.
ALSO DEALERS IN
PINE AND OAK TIMBER
For Bridge, Railroad, Building, and other purposes.
OFFICES: 100 Washington-st., Room 7. 148 South Water-st., Rooms 1, 2 & 3.

Over 30 years' experience in manufacturing
SHIRTS
For the fine trade enables us to produce goods of highest artistic appearance.
We use none but most reliable fabrics, and quote lowest prices consistent with value of goods.
All styles Ready-Made and Made to Order.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

REMOVED.
Preston's Rubber Store
TO
151 LAKE STREET,
Between Clark and La Salle-sts.

## GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

**He Explains the McGinnis & Fearing Failure and the Situation at Pullman.**

Mr. George M. Pullman returned from the East yesterday morning, and a TRIBUNE reporter asked him if there was anything new about the West Shore Road.

"No," he replied. "The company is endeavoring to perfect a financial scheme which will yield sufficient money to secure the necessary equipment to meet the demands of its business, and I presume will be successful. The road is doing a very good business—much better than was expected."

"Doesn't Mr. Vanderbilt want it?"

"He says he doesn't, and so far as I could learn the property has never been offered to him."

"What was the cause of that drop in Pullman stock?"

"It was said to have been due to the idea which prevailed among certain brokers that the firm of McGinnis & Fearing were carrying a large amount of the stock. I understood from Mr. John McGinnis after the failure that they had about 1,800 shares altogether for customers. It was supposed by many that they had previous to the failure 20,000 shares, but that was untrue. It is, perhaps, proper to say that the Pullman stock, being essentially an investment and not a speculative stock, does not have what are known as 'supporting orders' in the market, like the leading speculative stocks. It is, therefore, easier to depress the price by offering considerable amounts when it is known that there are no orders on the floor for its purchase. There was no good business reason for the recent decline. The earnings of the company during the first half of the present fiscal year were $450,000 more than for the same period last year. That fact would ordinarily be considered a basis for an advance rather than a decline."

"It has been rumored here that a number of men were to be discharged and wages reduced at Pullman. Is there any foundation for the statement?"

"I was at Pullman this morning, and, upon inquiry, found that no men were to be laid off, but that, on account of an increase of orders recently received, a number of additional men are to be put on. No reduction in wages is contemplated."

## UNITED PIPE LINES.

**Sale of Their Property to the Transit Company—The Reasons Therefor.**

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Rumors of the sale of the United Pipe Lines having been circulated for a little time, and having a depressing effect on the oil market, your reporter this evening, in an interview with officials of the line, obtained the facts. The formal transfer takes place April 1. The reason for the sale is this: The capital stock of the United Pipe Lines is limited by law to $5,000,000, while the capital of the transit company is not so limited. An increase of capital is necessary to handle the immense business of carrying the oil production. Another reason is the use of tanks on the trunk lines of the National Transit. There will be no change in the method of doing business, location of offices, or rates of storage. Pipage will continue at 20 cents per barrel within the territory of the pipe lines, and storage will continue at present rates. United will be worth $1.50 per barrel at the wells. Acceptances of certificates of the Transit Company will be disbursed precisely as at present and from the same office. The change, as far as the trade is considered, is only in name, but increased security is afforded customers of the line by the large property and capital of the Transit Company. Formal notice will shortly be given to the exchanges.

## THE HOT SPRINGS ASSASINATIONS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 21.—Evidence for the State in the examination of the prisoners charged with the murderous assasination the 8th closed today, and witnesses for the defense will be introduced tomorrow. At the conclusion of the State's testimony the court discharged Boo Nagle, Tom Shannon, and Tom Dale, no evidence appearing against them to warrant their detention. Nagle is a friend of Flynn, and the two latter belong to Doan's crowd. The case will close Saturday, as Judge Wood is compelled to open court in a distant county next Monday.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

**Those Who Claim to Know Confident It Will Come to Chicago.**

**Joe Mackin's Delegation Actively Doing the Brass Band and Bar Work.**

**The Iroquois Club Committee—What St. Louis Advocates Are Doing—Louisville.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The front parlors of the second story of Willard's Hotel are ablaze tonight, but the scene is not a familiar one. The rich new carpets are covered with linen, the plush furniture has been removed, and the handsome apartments are filled with wooden chairs. The rank and file of the Bourbon party of Chicago are in session. It styles itself the Democracy of Illinois. It looks like a section of the Common Council. To all comers is handed a printed card with the compliments of the Democracy of Illinois. The card contains what is called the list of "The Illinois Democratic Central Committee," "The Chicago Democratic Central Committee," "The Cook County Democratic Central Committee," "The Commissioners of the County Board," "The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, with its 11,000 Democratic majority, for the nominees for the National Democratic Convention," "The City Council of Chicago," "The City Treasurer," "The Citizens' Committee," and "The Cook County Democratic Club." This elaborate Bourbon program is the device of the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, whose name appears as a member of five of these committees.

THE SILK-STOCKINGS IGNORED.

But there appears to nowhere have been room upon the card for the committee appointed many months ago by the Iroquois Club. That committee is composed of Erskine M. Phelps, the President, M. W. Fuller, F. H. Winston, Stewart Warner, Potter Palmer, Carter H. Harrison, C. P. Kimball, and W. C. Goudy. It is the committee of the Iroquois Club which is to secure the convention for Chicago if the convention goes there. But it is the gentlemen of the consolidated and unterrified Democracy of Illinois who hold their headquarters at Willard's, and who have scheduled all Democratic talent except the Iroquois Club, who are hunting their ducks with a brass band.

"THE BOYS WOULD COME."

"We cannot help their being here," said one of the Iroquois men, "and perhaps they will not do us any hurt. But the boys would come. It was their money, and, while they probably do not know many members of the National Committee, they are very useful sort of people, these terriers are. They, for instance, can bring a great many more voters out of a Democratic boarding-house at home than the gentlemen of the Iroquois Club. We control a vote apiece, and the boys perhaps control scores. They are useful people, certainly, but their utility may be doubted on an occasion of this sort, so we have tried to stow them away down there and to keep them as harmless as possible."

"WORKING" MACKIN'S CROWD FOR DRINKS.

The rooms of the consolidated Democracy quite bear out the Iroquois description. While there are a good many gentlemen in them who might grace the swallow-tails of the Iroquois Club, there are a great many whom experienced Chicago observers would recognize as having been met most frequently either in front of the bar or behind it. But "the boys," as the Iroquois people call them, think that they are doing great work, although they are having today serious complications in their bar business. "We got two more votes," said one of them tonight; "two Louisiana Colonels."

"And you will find the voters of that sort very numerous about a room which has such attachments to it as this has. The Colonels, and the Judges, and the Majors are waiting in rows to be called up," it was suggested by an old resident.

"Exactly," said one member of the unterrified; "we are finding it out. They all seem to have been very famous men 'befo' the Wah.'"

"Yes, and I have found them out," said Ald. Hildreth. "I never saw anything like it. We have had to close the doors on them. There is an army of dead-beats sitting around telling of the great folks they know, and how useful they can be, and then they step up and take a drink and resume their story, and take another drink, and they are able to do it every twenty minutes all day. I have had to ask some of these fellows out. I am finding them out."

"Why," said City-Treasurer Dunphy, "I never saw anything like them. They seem to have nothing else to do. They are a miserable lot of bummers. We have had to sit down upon them."

The open bar of the consolidated Democracy is, therefore, closed tonight to unknown outsiders, and the "Judges," and the "Colonels," and the "Majors" regret that they have so soon been discovered. Pickets now guard the bottles from the famous bottle-holders who hold them so long, and empty them so often. It has taken the "consolidated Democracy of Illinois, with its 11,000 Democratic majority in Cook County," three days to make the acquaintance of the army of men who were very great "befo' the Wah" and who are very thirsty now.

CONFIDENCE OF CHICAGO'S WORKERS.

The men who are really at work tonight make very confident reports of the prospects. The confidence of these gentlemen is best shown by the following talks with members of the committee: "I thought when I left Chicago," said one, "that the location of the convention would be determined wholly upon political grounds, and that those who controlled the convention would be guided by the wishes of the Eastern managers of the party. In short, I thought that the friends of the old ticket would control the convention. But I find that there is no longer any serious talk of the old ticket, unless it shall be as one of the knowing ones says—the old ticket with a change. The truth is that the health of Mr. Tilden will not warrant his acceptance of the nomination. If it would, and he would take the place, there would be no question of the nomination of the old ticket; but it is out of the question. Tilden is an old man. He tells every one who goes to see him with any authority that he will not accept the nomination; that he would not dare to do it; that he could not stand the strain and excitement of the canvass; that it would kill him. He has told one of our people so. So that the old ticket is out of the way. Barnum thinks so, and says so. We can commend Chicago then to the party as measurably neutral ground. If Morrison passes his Tariff bill he will have strength, but we do not think the Eastern men will oppose Chicago on Morrison's account. The contest seems to be between Chicago and St. Louis. I think it is between Chicago and Saratoga. The Eastern men have not shown their hands yet. It may depend upon what Barnum, and Hewitt, and Flower want. They may want to go to Saratoga. Barnum and Hewitt do, but if the men are faithful to their pledges we shall get the convention on the second ballot."

Another member of the Chicago Committee, who did not go so much into statesmanship, said: "It is all right here. We have seventeen votes on the first ballot. We have twenty-two on the second, and we shall win on the second; there is no doubt about it, we shall win. St. Louis has not more than thirteen votes as a maximum on the first ballot, and will lose on the second."

LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville delegation has quarters at the Ebbitt House, and is in charge of Stoddard Johnson. He has outlined to a friend his program as follows: "We expect to win through a deadlock between Chicago and St. Louis. If we can maintain the deadlock for four or five ballots we shall win."

MR. GOUDY.

Goudy says tonight that Chicago cannot be beaten. The combination in favor of Saratoga, which was attempted to be organized early in the day, is not as formidable as seemed probable. St. Louis, he is confident, will be out of the race after the first ballot. Other members of the committee talk with equal confidence.

A SAD-EYED SEARCHER.

The gentleman whom some of the City-Government people reverently mention as the "boss" does not seem to be possessed of all the information on the subject. He spent the day at the Capitol, and said that he was looking for an honest man. He seemed disappointed, but he had only sent in for the Democratic members. He does not, however, entertain the highest opinion of Democratic virtue in the abstract, for he gives expression to the most doleful views of the political morality of the Missouri Senators. He says that they have been trading votes in the Senate openly in order to secure votes in the National Committee for St. Louis. The exact bargain that they have made he does not disclose.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

There does not seem to be the utmost harmony between the short-hairs and the swallow-tails, but the disharmony is not very openly manifested. The County Club excludes the Iroquois Club from its placards; the Iroquois does not go to the County Club bar to drink with the Judges, the Colonels, and the "Majahs, sah." Some of the gifted among the Iroquois, while admitting the rare qualities of the uncertified as "terriers" to hunt votes in boarding-houses, point to one member of the Common Council and another and say: "It is a good business to be an Alderman nowadays. See that fellow. He went into the Council poverty-stricken. Now he is building a fine house and keeps fast horses and things. They have plenty of money. They have been making strikes lately. The boys wanted to come, and they are spending their money."

Mr. Carter Harrison does not fail to recognize the short-haired contingent with avidity. The rest of the gentlemen have not been seen at their headquarters. It has been remarked that Congressman Finerty has not visited the headquarters of the McDonald-Mackin combination. He is not likely to be seen there. He does not wear their collar and does not fear their power.

Fuller is to present the political advantages of Chicago, the accessibility, and the fairness with which the proceedings of the convention will be treated. It will be urged in this connection that Chicago is the only place outside of New York where the press facilities for publishing daily verbatim reports of the proceedings are entirely equal to the occasion. This is true, in spite of the fact that the Democratic party has no official organ there of any weight or influence, but they will claim for Chicago that notwithstanding this there will be manifested a disposition on the part of the large dailies to publish the fullest and fairest daily reports.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee met at the Arlington Hotel this evening. Fourteen members of the committee were present. The report of the sub-committee appointed to audit the accounts of the committee was received. It showed a balance of $1,500 in the treasury. The report was adopted, but no other business was transacted except the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms and an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for the committee. Isaac R. Hill, of Ohio, assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives, was selected for the first-named position, and William H. Shelley, of Minnesota, for the second.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the Leland from Mr. Warren F. Leland stating that Chicago's prospects for the National Democratic Convention were most flattering.

## BOLD ROBBERY.

**A Woman Throttled, Chloroformed, and Robbed at a Leading Hotel.**

A bold robbery took place at the Palmer House Monday morning, which has been kept quiet thus far in the hope that the guilty party might be arrested, but so much time has now elapsed that the police may not be able to get their man, and there is, therefore, no reason why it should not be given.

There arrived at the hotel Monday morning Mrs. Dudley, of Faribault, Minn. She is a milliner at that place, and came to the city, as has long been her custom, to buy some goods. After reaching here she went to Gage Brothers and made some purchases, and then went back to the hotel. Feeling ill, she stepped down to Blocki's drug store, in the hotel, to ask him to make up a prescription for her. While standing there waiting for the clerk she noticed two men who were loafing about the place. One of them she paid particular attention to; he was a sallow-faced fellow, with a close-cropped beard, and with peculiar eyes, which seemed to project somewhat. When the medicine was ready she said to Mr. Blocki that she had no money with her, but that he could either send it up to her room and she would pay or she would go up and get the cash and return for the medicine. As a matter of fact, she had some with her, but it was in her bosom, and she did not care to take it out there. He said that it was all right, that he knew her, and that she need not bother about it. So she went to her room and presently took a bath. She was partly dressed when there came a knock at the door. She opened it slightly, and found that the visitor was the boy from the drug-store. She gave him a half-dollar and received the medicine. Then she bolted the door and went on dressing. It was not long before another knock came, and, thinking that it might have something to do with the medicine, she again opened the door, standing slightly to one side. As she did so the man whom she had specially noticed in the store pushed his way in and made a clutch for her reticule, into which she had by this time put the money which she had on her person. Then there followed a desperate fight for the reticule, and in the contest it was torn. The man had seized her by the throat, choking her, and at the same time forcing her back into the bedroom out of the parlor, where the struggle began. Finally he used some chloroform and reduced her to insensibility, after which he took what he could lay his hands on and closed out. Mrs. Dudley was insensible for a while, but finally came to herself sufficiently to ring the bell. This brought a boy, who, seeing that something unusual had happened, called Mr. Howe, the manager, who was just getting off the elevator. He got some camphor, and in about a quarter of an hour she had so far come to her senses as to be able to give an account of the affair.

She was positive that the man who did the robbery was the one she had seen in the drug-store, and gave a fair description of him to the detectives. She is still at the hotel, quite nervous, and not willing to see any one, but otherwise none the worse for her experience.

The amount taken was $400, of which $200 was in cash and the rest in a check on the Bank of America. It is also believed that her gold watch and chain were taken. Mrs. Dudley cannot think what should have attracted the attention of this man to her, for she is not aware that she made any display of money. It is not her custom when she comes to the city to make her purchases to bring ready money with her, everything being almost invariably in the shape of draft. She does not think that any one could have followed her from Faribault, and is at a loss to know why she should have been selected as the victim. She is a woman past the prime of life.

The case is one where no blame can be attached to the hotel people. There are things that it is impossible to guard against, and this seems to have been one of them. They have done all in their power to make her comfortable, and have aided as far as they could in the steps taken for the arrest of the robber.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Wheat-fields throughout the county are covered with ice, and it is feared that the crop is somewhat injured. Fruit is also supposed to have suffered, though to what extent cannot be definitly stated.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Everywhere, both in Nebraska and this part of Iowa, the winter wheat is reported in excellent shape and the future outlook very bright. The prospects for fruits are bad this year.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Practical farmers in this section state that wheat is looking fine. The acreage will be larger than that of last year.

## TERRIBLE TORNADOES.

**Three Hundred Killed, Nine Hundred Wounded, and $2,000,000 Destroyed in Georgia.**

**About Two Hundred Lives Lost in the Carolinas—Entire Families Annihilated.**

**Clean Swaths Cut Through Dense Forests—Shocking Wounds of the Victims—Great Suffering Inevitable.**

ALABAMA.

COURSE OF THE TORNADO—THE VICTIMS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—News continues pouring in from remote sections of country regarding the results of the fearful cyclone at Jonesboro, twenty miles below this city. In the mountain region the ravages of the tornado were terrific. The storm first struck this section near Smith's. Going northeast, after traveling two miles, devastating every house and tree in its path, it struck a mountain and changed its course, going then almost east for several miles, in its destructive course sweeping away the houses of Samuel Williams, Mathew Marrow, G. M. Marrow, S. J. Allinder, Bibb Allinder, Mrs. Hunter, Saunders Shaw, Tobe Avery, Adolphus Hills, Henry Goodwin, Milton Marrow, Jasper Plunkett, and Henry Martin.

Mrs. Margaret Morrow, Nancy Hunter, Mrs. S. J. Ollinder, and John McGuire were killed. It is feared the list of dead and wounded will be greatly augmented when news from beyond the mountain is obtained.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

The sufferers in this section are a very poor class of people, and everything they had on earth, excepting little patches of mountain land, has been swept from them. Their houses and bedding are gone, cows, mules, hogs, sheep, and chickens were killed or blown miles away. Many of these people say that hailstones weighing half a pound fell thickly, and that some of the worst wounds were caused by hailstones. People who passed through unhurt are almost wild with fright yet, and it is next to impossible to obtain definit information. Contributions of money, clothing, and provisions are pouring in abundantly from this city, and everything is being done to relieve the distressed. Relief committees have been sent into the country to make a thorough search for sufferers, most of whom will have to be supported by charity until spring.

TWIN TORNADOES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Two distinct tornadoes passed through the State simultaneously—one passing east of this city, doing great damage to property between this and Columbus, Ga. The estimated total loss is $20,000. The destruction of telegraph lines makes news inaccessible. The cyclone passing through the western part of the State from southwest to southeast was first noticed at Scott's Station, then at Marion, next at Brock's Gap, Leeds Station, Cross Plains, and Cave Springs.

At Scott's Station one man was killed and two were injured.

At Marion one man was killed by falling timbers, several injured, and the southern portion of the city completely wrecked.

Near Cross Plains eight persons were killed and fifty wounded, some fatally.

At Stock's Mills five persons were buried yesterday. Many are dying, and there are a large number of injured.

At Rock Run the school-house was blown away. Six children were killed and six blown away and not found.

The business portion of Goodwater, Ala., was destroyed. The damage is $100,000.

GEORGIA.

A MAN KILLED IN A WELL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Now that the wreck is being cleared away facts and incidents are coming to light which are of peculiar interest. Jarvey Henderson, of Heard County, when the storm approached, took refuge in a well. While lying on his face in the bottom of the well a fence-rail was hurled into the well with great force by the wind. The rail came down endways, one end striking Henderson in the back, and going through him impaled the victim to the earth and killed him almost instantly.

In Talbot County a little girl named Annie Green, while drawing a pail of water from a well, was struck on the head with a large hailstone and sustained a fracture of the skull. While lying on the ground, apparently dead, the wind picked her up and after carrying her nearly fifty yards landed her helpless form in a thicket, where she remained until rescued by her parents.

LEEDS.

Soon after the storm played sad havoc with the Town of Leeds, killing twelve people and wounding thirty-three others, some of them fatally; also destroying large quantities of property.

Judge A. F. Wright, of that place, while in Atlanta received a telegram to the effect that in the storm his wife had been killed and one of his children fatally injured. When he arrived there he found that all the members of his family were safe and sound, and the Wrights spoken of belonged to another family.

John Few, a negro who was killed, was carried by the velocity of the wind 300 yards, and when picked up was in a perfectly nude state, his clothes having been torn from him by his body coming in contact with various obstacles in the way.

Mrs. Bass, wife of a prominent Leeds merchant, while fleeing before the storm to take refuge in a house, was struck in the back by a pebble with such force that the missile passed through her clothing and imbedded itself deeply in her flesh. The pebble was cut out by a physician, and the probabilities are that she will get well.

A FAMILY MISSING.

Near Franklin the residence of F. C. Moore was blown down and completely wrecked. All of the family, numbering five, are missing. It is suggested that probably they were not at home when the storm came, and in that way they may have escaped. Another theory is, that the whole family is buried under the ruins and will be found there after the wreck is removed.

At Mount Airy the wife and daughter of Howard Cash were instantly killed by their house falling upon them.

The cyclone struck Mrs. Jarrett's residence, near Jefferson, unroofing it and killing her. The handsome Nash residence also succumbed to the storm, killing an old lady and seriously injuring another. Mrs. Charley Nash, who was living with her aunt, is badly mangled, and may not live.

TWELVE PEOPLE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Jones County comes up with a frightful list of casualties. Twelve people were killed outright by the storm and fully fifty wounded in various ways. Gus Hunt and six negroes were killed by the falling of a house in which they sought protection. A white man named Edmondson was blown into a well and drowned before relief could be given him.

At Tunnel William Vereen was killed by a piece of plank being driven through his abdomen.

CHEROKEE, PICKENS, AND PUTNAM COUNTIES.

Reliable reports state that on the line of Cherokee and Pickens Counties, within a space of three miles, twenty-two persons were killed and forty wounded. No deaths occurred in other counties contiguous to Atlanta.

The cyclone blew down the residence of Col. Humbers, in Putnam County, dangerously wounding him. Mrs. Paschal, who took refuge in his house, was instantly killed; also seven negroes. Nearly all the stock on the farm was killed.

Davisboro, on the Central Railroad, was almost destroyed. Six stores were blown down; also the brick depot. An employé of the railroad was killed, and many were dangerously wounded.

APPALLING FIGURES.

These are only a few instances that go to show the destruction of life by the cyclone. There is no doubt that fully 300 people were killed in Georgia by the storm, and fully three times that number wounded, many of them seriously. The destruction to property will reach $2,000,000, and in every respect the cyclone which has just passed over this section of the South is the most disastrous that has visited Georgia in twenty-five years.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT STORM—ITS PATH TRACED.

ROME, Ga., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Further advices today from the cyclone districts fully confirm the reports already given of destruction wrought by the angry winds of Tuesday. The greatest damage done to life and property was in Goshen Valley near Amberson, Ga., and at Leeds, Ala., fifteen miles east of Birmingham. The following persons were killed near the last-named place:

Whites—John Poole, his daughter Alice, and son James, Tom Davis, Robert Davis, Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Carr.

Colored—Harriet McCrea, Dave Cloud, Burton Keath, Jeff Few.

The following were wounded, it is thought one-third of them fatally and the others seriously:

Whites—S. R. West, R. L. Wilson, Dowdy, Mrs. Bass, Tom Little, Louis Poole, Clark Bateson, wife, and two children, Mrs. White, Jim Herring, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Davis, James Wright, Tom Wright, Joe Wright, Katie Wright, Jack Wright, Amanda McLaughlin.

Colored—Pomp Jackson, Bill Brannon, Tom Miller, Jim Sadler, Mat Camp, George Taliafero, John Barnes, Henry Freeman, Charles Cobley, Andy Stephens, Tom Little.

At and near this place twenty-seven houses were utterly demolished, besides many barns and outhouses.

At Franklin, Ga., one negro was killed and several whites and negroes badly wounded. One white family is missing.

The following is a list of the killed near Jasper, in Pickens County: Mrs. Levi Cogle and two children, William Grover, William Herron, Alonzo Wright, Mrs. James Dowda and two children, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Lewis King and two children, John Nicholson (reported), Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Nations, Mrs. Watkins, a child of Perry Pettit, child of W. H. Collier, child of Hiram Walker, making in all twenty deaths known and accounted for yesterday. In the small district where these people were killed the storm did not last five minutes.

Near Blountsville, in Jones County, Mrs. Miller and her four children, also Miss Hunt and six negroes, were killed, and one body blown away. Station No. 12, on the Central Railroad was swept away, and a Mr. Divine killed there. Several persons were killed in Jackson, Butts County. On Col. R. C. Hamber's place in, Putnam County, Col. Hamber was badly hurt and three negroes killed. Mrs. W. R. Paschal was also killed. At Davisboro, on the Central Railroad, every house was blown down. William Vareen, in the charge of the woodshed, was killed, and Mrs. J. W. Hudson probably fatally wounded. At Haddock's Station, on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, eleven lives were lost and there was great destruction of property. Near Lincolnton two or three negroes were killed and a large number wounded. Three houses were blown down at Camak and one child killed.

At Haddock, on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, ten persons are reported killed, five white and five colored. At Leeds twenty-four box-cars standing on the railroad track were torn to pieces. Many of those reported wounded near Amberson are dead. Three of the twenty-five children in the school-house blown down near Goshen died yesterday, and the teacher will not live. Two grandchildren of Widow Jones were hurled a distance of 300 yards and killed, the little boy's scalp being blown off and found half a mile from the house this morning. The destruction of human life cannot be estimated with anything like accuracy, as many of those wounded have died today and others are reported in a dying condition. All live stock and property, such as houses, fences, etc., lying in the path of the storm were completely destroyed. Hundreds of families are suffering for food, clothes, and shelter, everything they possessed having been blown away. Rome has furnished over fifty coffins for the burial of the dead near Cave Springs and Amberson. It is impossible to describe the condition of the country in the wake of the cyclone. Everything is wrecked. Rome is full of sufferers who came in for help. Our people are responding liberally to their appeals.

The Atlanta *Constitution* of this morning presents a diagram showing the supposed path of the cyclone and which represents it as coming up from the gulf and parting a short distance below Columbus, Ga., the eastern branch proceeding northward to Columbus, and thence a little to the north of east towards Augusta and into South Carolina, the other branch going to Montgomery, thence up the South & North Railroad to Calera, and thence to the vicinity of Rome and across the Western & Atlantic Railroad into North Georgia. The path thus indicated does not account for the storm at Opelika or at Columbus, Miss., from which places we have reports. Nor are the reports at hand sufficiently definit as to the time of greatest force at each place to enable us to trace a continued progress. Reports of Toloma being demolished and everybody killed are untrue.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE KILLED—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE HORROR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Additional details of the terrible work wrought by the cyclone of Tuesday night continue to be received from various sections of the State. From these it is estimated that not less than 100 persons were killed and a larger number seriously injured. In the neighborhood of Ellenton, on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, all the houses on several large plantations were demolished and six negroes killed. The depot at Jackson's Station was leveled. The store and dwelling of J. C. Hankinson were destroyed. The family escaped with serious injuries. Tom Wallis, colored, was blown 100 yards and killed, his body being terribly mangled. All the doors and windows of Larkin Ladson's residence were blown out and his bedding blown into the fireplace and burned up. The damage to timber in that section is incalculable.

At Marietta, Greenville County, a large new Methodist Church was destroyed.

Twenty residences were destroyed in the Village of Golightly, Spartanburg County. Three persons were killed and several seriously injured. Several barns and stables were leveled and all the horses and mules therein killed. Two children were taken uninjured from a bed on which had fallen two heavy pieces of wood. This vicinity today presented a frightful picture of desolation. Crippled cattle could be seen among débris of the barns, while bed-clothing and household furniture were scattered throughout the adjacent woods in all directions.

In Fairfield County a large number of plantation tenements occupied by colored people were demolished, and many of the inmates killed and wounded. The dwelling of Mrs. Stirling, a woman about 70 years old, was blown down and she was killed. A young woman living with her was fatally injured.

In Lancaster County the path of the cyclone was from one to two miles wide. In its sweep it blew down all the timber, tenants' houses, gin-houses, etc., and unroofed many large residences.

In Williamsburg County a house occupied by a family named Harrington was wrecked and all its occupants injured.

Two tornadoes encircled the City of Columbia, neither of which touched it.

At Chappell's Depot seven persons, wounded and dying, lay on the depot platform all night and next day awaiting medical attention and transportation, every building in the town having been torn to pieces by the cyclone. The tornado seems to have vented its fury to a greater or less degree throughout the entire State. Thousands of acres of forest were swept away like chaff. Railroad cars loaded with freight were lifted from the tracks, hurled for yards, and wrecked. Numerous instances are recorded where husband, wife, and children were lifted from their homes by the storm, carried high through the air, and landed on the ground again without sustaining serious injuries.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TERRIBLE CALAMITIES IN JOHNSTON COUNTY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Details of the destruction wrought by Tuesday night's cyclone come in hourly, each revealing new depths of devastation and death. In Johnston County the storm raged with frightful violence. The country leveled is a vast pine forest, through which the cyclone moved south in a path from a quarter to half a mile wide. Houses were wrecked, and men, women, and children are out in the cold half naked and without food. Rigsdon Allen's house was wrecked, and himself, wife, and nine children all badly hurt. Two of the children will probably die. D. H. Jones' family were all injured and his house blown hundreds of yards. His daughter fled as the house gave way, leaving her infant asleep in a crib. All of the house save the ground floor was wrecked. The little child was found asleep uninjured, though the railing of the crib was carried 200 yards. A wagon was blown some distance and lodged in a tree-top. The dwellings and out

three ladies and one child, were taken from the roof of the house as it floated away.

A. T. Woostery's brick house, occupied by a woman and two children, went down with a crash as they jumped upon the roof of an adjoining house.

ABANDONING THE TOWN.

Though many houses near the hill are still standing, the town is almost abandoned. Over 500 of its inhabitants have removed to Morganfield, the county-seat of Union County, which is making a most philanthropic and praiseworthy effort in behalf of the sufferers. The news of the disaster reached Morganfield soon after the rain was over, and its people organized a relief party at once, consisting of more than fifty wagons laden with provisions, bedclothing, and stimulants, with which they hastened to the scene. After the storm the whole party of refugees were invited to partake of the hospitality of the citizens of the county-seat. The majority accepted. Some took up a residence in the better protected quarter of Uniontown, and still another class boarded the passing steamboats and left the country.

The town has received a hard knock, and several years of prosperity will hardly put it upon the financial basis upon which it stood before the flood. The town is governed by a Council alone, and, in the absence of a Mayor, a committee of the Council has been appointed to receive contributions and take charge of the relief measures, of which J. C. Hamilton is Chairman.

PRAYING FOR DELIVERANCE.

One of the party who assisted in rescuing the people stated to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that in four out of five of the houses from which it was necessary to remove the occupants the oarsmen found the people with their knees bent in prayer. It was also stated upon other authority that the seventh man in the locust-tree who prayed so earnestly was a well-known saloonkeeper and man about town. When the white-capped billows retired and the sunshine rested upon the calm, innocent-looking stretch of water the next day, and somebody referred to the circumstances of this fervent appeal, the man who had offered the prayer boarded his skiff and silently rowed out into the deep water, where he hailed the first steamer. To those on the boat he did not disclose his identity, but he was heard defending the action of the prayer-maker. He says the man who offered it knew he was safe, and that the prayer was for the salvation of the party on the lower limbs of the tree.

RALEIGH AND BLACKBURN.

Raleigh, a small town on the Kentucky shore, was completely destroyed, not one of its eight or ten houses being left. A man who rowed out to the steamer Dexter on her way down reported that no lives had been lost. Its population has taken to the steamboats and hunted higher quarters.

The same will apply to the Village of Blackburn, across the river from Shawneetown, except that its hotel is still standing. The latter was a more important place, being larger and stronger. The saddlery-shop, saloon, blacksmith-shop, and general store are gone. The store building lodged at the foot of the hills three miles away, and some of the goods—such as hams and bacon—are being taken out today. It was the largest store in Union County, the owners being Burick & Hanshaw.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

At Shawneetown no lives were lost, though there were many narrow escapes, and the whole topography of the city seems changed. Owing to the great depth of the water in which the houses are completely submerged it is impossible to estimate the damage done by the storm, but to the most casual observer who visited the flooded city before the storm it is plain that two out of every three houses not wholly destroyed have changed position, some having floated half a mile or more. The majority of the weaker ones are a perfect mass of débris. A large hole was knocked in the side of the new brick school-house by the sheer force of the waves. While the town was protected by the hills, the wind gained great velocity in the three-mile sweep through the low lands.

During the excitement many families abandoned their uncertain quarters in the houses for the open boats. The members who comprise the household of Carl Roedel embarked in one boat, which was swamped among the trees in the deep water back of the city. The whole party found refuge in a tree-top, from which the cries of "God help us!" "Will nobody save us?" etc., were heard by the occupants of neighboring structures. Messrs. W. C. and T. P. Harsha quickly manned a lifeboat and went out to them. It was very dark, very cold, and every limb of the tree was thick with ice. The wrecked party was traced by their cries and finally rescued, the waves being so high that the boat's capacity was limited to three persons besides the oarsman. This required several trips, and the hands of the last who were saved were badly frozen.

At the same time similar scenes were being enacted all over the city, and for that matter, so far as can be learned from passing steamers, all along the course of the river.

County-Judge Youngblood retired to the roof of a tall building, where he adjusted a life-preserver, prayed for help, and "waited till the clouds rolled by." The Judge is better now, but he refuses to play a social game of euchre, of which he is said to be very fond, and guards his tongue well that it may pay no disrespect to the ruling power.

Having exceeded the highest mark ever recorded by two inches, the water at Shawneetown is now at a stand. The weather is clear and cool but uncertain, with considerable wind.

THE DESTITUTE MULTITUDE.

Mayor Millspaugh, who calculated that the dependent classes would be limited to 500, now estimates that food must be provided for at least 1,700, and has issued a call for contributions. The supplies left by the relief boat were gobbled up in less than two days. There are seventeen cases of sickness among the refugees. The occupants of tents, who have experienced great suffering during the cold weather, comprise the greater part of the list.

## PADUCAH, KY.

A STRICKEN CITY.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—In 1867 Paducah experienced a flood the like of which had never been seen before. The river came up to a stage of fifty-two feet and covered a sixth of the place. It was looked upon as a dreadful visitation, and the people prayed it would never be repeated. Since then the place has had a number of stages of water looked upon as overflows, but they never reached near the mark of 1867. The people, now confident in their supposed safety, had no fear when the rise began in the Upper Ohio and information of the great loss of property and lives came to them through the press.

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

Today they see things in a different light, and can now express belief in the assertion that flood as well as history repeats itself, and I write THE TRIBUNE this seated in the *Daily News* office, the lower floors of which are flooded with from eighteen to twenty inches of water, and in the only manufacturing establishment of some twenty in the city which is running or making any pretension to do so. Tonight the city, or at least the west half, is buried beneath a flood of fifty-four feet of water, and still the rise continues. The place has a population of 12,000 fully, and of this number a fourth are homeless becau se of the water, and two-thirds of the lower half can only move by boats. The place is built upon a hill and crowned with deep ravines in the rear and the sides, and a gradual front decline—just such a town as such a flood can place at a great disadvantage and badly damage. Two-thirds of the business houses are tonight in water, as well as every manufactory, and when this fact is stated the story is told.

IN DARKNESS AND WATER.

Tonight Paducah can mourn and weep with the other places of the Ohio Valley over the flood of 1884 and the great losses and suffering it has caused, and there is no rainbow of promise, for the water still rises. Today the swell has been three inches—an astonishing one for such a stage of water. In her distress Paducah is doing her best to care for her afflicted. Relief committees, composed of the best business-men of the place and headed by the Mayor and County Judge, are looking after sufferers. There has not as yet been the suffering to be expected a week or two hence. The State has assisted to a small extent, and yesterday the Government relief-boat Carrie Caldwell left some aid with promise of more, while the Relief Committee have not as yet done more than accepted proffered assistance. A demand for aid is likely to be necessarily made at most any hour. Fully 2,000 people were today cared for by the committees, and this drain will have a telling effect.

THE LOSSES THUS FAR SUFFERED.

There is as yet no satisfactory way to estimate the losses in the city, these being so far only consequential. Barring the destruction occasioned by the storm of Tuesday night, which was particularly severe, it is safe to say, in its expenses of the removal of goods, damage to property, and loss of trade, $150,000 would hardly set the citizens aright. These, added to the storm's work, will swell the total to $275,000; for, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE should understand, the storm swept away some ten residences about the river edge in the city; demolishing entirely a large warehouse used by Chess, Conley & Co., of Louisville, for storing oil; wrecked almost completely the tobacco warehouse of Buckner & Brown, the largest sale warehouse in the world; wrecked an almost as large tobacco warehouse owned by Maj. Hale, of Mayfield; badly damaged another belonging to Terrell, Reeves & Co.; and left a dozen more in a sad plight.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

In all her distress, however, Paducah has escaped the loss of life, as is certainly known. It is claimed, though, that an unknown woman and two children who lived at the water's edge on a little scow are missing, being washed away in the storm, and the report is being given credence since these parties have never been seen or heard of since the eventful day. There is, too, a rather reliable report that in the Black Bottoms, a part of Massac County, which lies opposite this place, the storm swept away some eight or ten houses, a part of which were still occupied by their owners, though surrounded by water, and their inmates lost. The houses are gone, and it seems certain that Walter Marian, an occupant, his three children, his housekeeper, and three farm-hands were lost. They were in the house just before the storm, and since have not been heard from, though diligent search has been made for them. The bottoms alluded to are separated from this place by the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and the flooded section is six or eight miles in extent. It has been the scene of many drownings and loss of property from overflows, but, as the lands are valuable for farming, people will continue to inhabit them, though an ordinary rise drives them to the houses, which are built higher than ordinary, as much for an ark of refuge during the floods as for a home. It is not at all unlikely that Tuesday's storm has only swelled the list of lives lost in the waters which almost annually cover the bottoms.

## CAIRO AND VICINITY.

MERRYMAKING IN THE LITTLE CITY.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The crisis has about arrived here, and but few more hours will elapse ere the great and disastrous flood of 1884 will come to its highest point. The water now marks fifty-one feet ten inches on the gage, and just beariy making a show of an advance. The bulkheads on the Ohio levee, put up as a precautionary measure, will not be necessary. Everything in the way of fighting the floods has worked to a charm. All have worked together in unity, and today such a condition of affairs on our levees exists as renders the feeling within one of perfect security. To illustrate that feeling, it may be noted that tonight at the Halliday the dance reigns supreme, every disciple of Terpsichore doing enthusiastic homage to the frolicsome god, regardless of the floods which rage without, while a large audience is at the opera-house to witness the performance of Ferguson and the counterfeit dude. In fact, the citizens have just turned loose tonight, and the city presents a scene of merrymaking, and that, too, during the highest watermark except one ever recorded here—now four inches below 1883. Of course the levees are all patrolled, and the utmost watchfulness prevails throughout the entire length.

CRUISE OF A RELIEF STEAMER.

The Government relief steamer Carrie Caldwell, in charge of Capt H. D. McGowan, of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Louisville, assisted by Dr. R. P. M. Ames, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital service at Evansville, reached here today, and tell tales of wo, suffering, and anguish most terrible. The boat made every landing possible, carefully investigating the amount of suffering and leaving rations. The manifest of the boat shows the following supplies: Bacon, 500,000 pounds; flour, 84,000; corn-meal, 90,000; hominy, 7,500; roasted coffee, 6,000; brown sugar, 11,000; brown soap, 3,000; potatoes, 8,000; onions, 4,000. As a general thing people were averse to receiving charity, preferring to help themselves if possible; but so many cases of dire distress presented themselves that the cargo was rapidly reduced. While making more landings than the following, they represent the main points of distribution:

| | Rations. | | Rations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Franklin | 400 | Carrsville | 10,000 |
| Mount Vernon | 5,500 | Golconda | 10,000 |
| Uniontown | 10,000 | Smithland | 4,000 |
| Raleigh | 1,000 | New Liberty | 6,000 |
| Shawneetown | 15,000 | Metropolis | 5,000 |
| Caseyville | 1,000 | Joppa | 500 |
| Rose Clare | 2,000 | | |

This about uses the supply up. The boat will issue additional rations on her way back, leaving at Joppa 5,000 and from 30,000 to 40,000 at Paducah.

THE CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE.

Capt. McGowan says he never before realized the terrible suffering which attends a flood of the magnitude that is now at hand, and hopes never again to witness it. "Yesterday morning Paducah had to provide for 3,500 destitute and hungry people, with every prospect of increase. We left an average ten-day supply for each place, which will last until the State renders necessary assistance. The supply boats at first expected to go to Shawneetown only, but it was found that such destitution existed below that a continuance of the trip was imperative. The total cost of this expedition, including purchase of boat, will not exceed $18,000, which has gone farther and accomplished more good than probably was ever done with the same amount of money. The damage by the tremendous gale Tuesday night is almost incalculable, and the results will certainly show greater loss of life than is so far reported. We heard of ten cases of drowning on the way down, but only two were verified. Where so many were exposed to the gale; huddled in upper stories of frail structures, subjected to the full force of the wind, it does not appear probable that all should escape. Why, the wind that night blew great guns and parted three four-inch lines with which the Caldwell was made fast. The combination of the marine hospital service and War Department in the matter of distributing relief is exceedingly useful and has rendered most satisfactory results."

WORK FOR THE DOCTOR.

Dr. Ames found plenty of work wherever the Caldwell landed. Said he:

"At West Liberty, above Shawneetown, we found a two-story frame house submerged to the top of the first-floor windows. On the upper floor was a woman confined the night previous, with several sympathizing neighbors about the couch, but without the actual necessaries of life to relieve her sufferings. The husband had taken a boat in search of assistance, but had been unable to return against the rapid current. When informed that there was a physician in the party they fell upon their knees in prayer." The good Doctor stripped for service, and soon had matters in such shape as warrants the belief that she will recover.

The Doctor stated that this was but one of the many mournful episodes with which the trip abounded.

PADUCAH, KY.

They were not permitted to land at the Paducah wharf-boat, fearing injury to the buildings against which it was moored. They landed at the rolling-mills, farther up, in the Tennessee River. Capt. McGowan said:

"We entered the town through Locust street in skiffs in five feet of water, and leisurely took in the situation. Youser's drug store, the Southern Hotel, and the Presbyterian Church were all submerged to the first floor. The *News* office has two feet on the first floor, while in Broadway stores are in the water more or less to Oak street. The American National Bank is forced up-stairs. We rowed into the Richmond House front door and explored the halls, offices, etc. Mayor Charley Reed said the waves Tuesday rolled and thundered into the city sixteen to twenty feet high, crashing into the second story of the hotel, drenching the bed and beddmg of the rooms of the guests."

The river there this afternoon was fifty-four feet one inch, burying the Government gage out of sight and rendering temporarily an addition in the shape of a telegraph pole, which Capt. Joe Fowler thinks will be able to record all the water now in sight.

ENTERTAINING THE VISITORS.

Accompanying the Relief Committee was Mayor Bidwell, of Evansville. The committee arrived at noon, and were met by an enthusiastic party gathered upon the wharf-boat guards, who greeted the strangers warmly. In response to the inquiry if anything was needed here, Capt. Phillips, well known on the Chicago board, replied that news of a decline in wheat for March was about the only real necessary of life just now wanted. The Captain is a bear. The party were entertained by Capt. W. P. Halliday and others during their sojourn here, and returned homeward at 2 p. m., well satisfied that a few inches of well-constructed levee is a very great thing in times like these.

OTHER TOWNS—LOSS OF LIFE.

Mr. Lamont, of Gayoso, Mo., arrived on the City of Vicksburg today. He reached Tiptonville in a dugout, and took steam from there. Tuesday at Gayoso the water lacked only six inches of last year.

New Madrid has eighteen inches of water in the main street. John Myers and a negro were crossing the river at New Madrid in the gale Tuesday, when the skiff overturned, drowning Meyers. The negro was discovered twenty-four hours afterwards in a treetop, nearly frozen and famished. He was taken to Tiptonville, but will die. Tuesday afternoon during the gale Tom Merriwether, another white man, and a negro crossing were the river in a skiff. When in midstream the heavy waves, running ten to fifteen feet high, enveloped the slight craft and all went down. The boat was observed by parties ashore, who were unable to render assistance. Merriwether was a wealthy farmer of Ballard County, Kentucky, and was widely known. The name of the other unfortunate is unknown.

AT A STAND.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 21—11 p. m.—The river is fifty-one feet and ten inches, and about on a stand. It is clear and freezing. All fear is over.

## LAWRENCEBURG AND AURORA, IND.

LAWRENCEBURG WILL SOON BE FREE OF WATER.

AURORA, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The river still continues to fall, and at the present rate of decline Lawrenceburg will soon be free from water again. High street is already out, and others are gradually showing themselves. The water is out of the court-house, and several hundred people who have been imprisoned there for two weeks are thus set free. Plenty of provisions are on hand. The weather is mild, and no one suffers either from hunger or cold. Every one is getting ready for a general cleaning up, though many will find no houses to clean. The eastern levee, which was washed away, is deposited in the streets and houses in a sediment several inches deep, and it will be a difficult task to remove it, while the ceilings and walls of many buildings reek and drip with slime and dirty water. It will be weeks before dwellings will be thoroughly dried out, and yet they must be occupied in a few days, as the people have no other homes to occupy, and by so doing they run the risk of contracting sickness and disease.

AURORA.

The water is almost out of Aurora. The merchants have cleaned out their stores, and many of them have replaced their stocks and resumed business at the old stands, though no doubt in many instances goods will be damaged from being placed in damp buildings and against or near damp walls. The streets and sidewalks are being cleaned, and all traces of the flood are being removed as far as possible. The call of the Relief Committee upon the public for money to which to rebuild and repair dwellings damaged by the water is being generously responded to, and a subscription paper circulated in town for the same purpose is being signed by citizens with liberal amounts. The prospects are favorable for realizing a sufficient sum to replace all the buildings washed away and of replacing those carried from their foundations. There is no lack of provisions, and there is enough on hand to feed all until they can get back into their own homes and support themselves. The transfer-boats between here and Cincinnati made their last trips today, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company expect to have trains running into Cincinnati tomorrow morning, as the water will be off the track by that time. Their bridges are safe and tracks in good condition.

## CINCINNATI.

A QUESTION OF RENTS—TENANTS DEMANDING LARGE REDUCTIONS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The question of the amount of depreciation property in the overflowed districts has suffered through apprehension of a recurrence of the recent high water is likely to be definitly settled much sooner than was expected. The wholesale merchants and commission-men who are tenants of buildings that were flooded have held two meetings for the purpose of receiving a reduction of rents, and have embodied their idea of the extent of a reduction which the circumstances seem to demand. The water had possession of the buildings they occupy for twelve or fourteen days. They hold that, for the loss of trade they sustained, rents for the month of February should be remitted, and the expense of cleaning up should be sustained by the landlords, and, as an inducement to remain in buildings subject to such inundation, all rents should be reduced from this date 25 per cent. Of course the landlords don't see it in any such light. They argue that the business which has been carried on in the "bottoms" for fifty years is going to stay there, and for every firm that moves further up town there will be two ready to move into the quarters they vacate. They further say that, so far as the loss of trade is concerned, the business of the entire city was suspended while the flood lasted, and it would be just as reasonable for merchants whom the flood did not reach to demand a reduction of rent because of loss of trade. The landlords have the best of the argument and are probably masters of the situation, and, while the remitting of rent for February is likely to be quite common, the indications are that further demands will not be complied with.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION—THE RAILROADS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—Navigation of the Ohio from here was resumed tonight. Ohio & Mississippi Railway officials announce that the road resumed running trains into depots today at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis without detention. Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, says the headquarters of that order for the relief of flood sufferers will be Cincinnati. She has agents visiting all points on the Ohio. The Chicago Red Cross has contributed over $15,000. Contributions are coming in copiously.

## METROPOLIS, ILL.

THE WATER STILL RISING—EFFECTIVE RELIEF WORK.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The river rose three inches in the last twenty-four hours. All immediate wants have been relieved by the rations of the relief boat. In addition to that, $100 has been received by the commandery from the Grand Commandery of the State and $100 from the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of the State. Much credit is due our Mayor and City Council for their tireless efforts in looking after the unfortunate. Every building in the city is occupied, and one family lives in the court-house.

## RELIEF.

INDIANAPOLIS.

CHARGES THAT THE SUFFERING HAS BEEN OVERRATED AND DONATIONS MISAPPLIED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—D. A. Ralston, of this city, has returned from Jeffersonville with the impression that the suffering from the flood in that city has been exaggerated, and that the methods of distribution by the Citizens' Committee work to the disadvantage of real sufferers and lead to abuses. He says that in the storehouses there enough food is stacked up to feed every needy person in Jeffersonville for thirty days. He narrated the difficulty he experienced, in company with one of the flooded people, in getting anything from the committee. Last year, so a citizen told him, well-to-do people paid their laundry bills for weeks with provisions which they had received from the Relief Committee during the flood. John G. Blake, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and others who have been at Jeffersonville, say they saw nothing amiss as reported by Ralston, and are positive all contributions are properly distributed. Charges are made from other points that the suffering has been overrated, and the Board of Trade Committee is awaiting the reports of members sent to various points to investigate the charges. The committee in charge of the relief steamer, the City of Frankfort, telegraph that the distribution made by it and the Government boat, the Mattie Hays, will meet all present demands at points not accessible by rail. The boat will go as far as Shawneetown tomorrow.

## A MILLIONAIRE'S PLAINT.

HE THINKS THE WEST SHOULD TAKE CARE OF ITS OWN SUFFERERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—During the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities and Boroughs this afternoon on the proposition to permit the Hartford City Government to appropriate $10,000 for a centennial celebration, the question of public aid to Western flood-sufferers was incidentally raised. Mark Howard, a wealthy resident of Hartford, sharply criticised such aid, believing that individual subscriptions, of which he was always ready to give his share, would be ample. He claimed that wealthy States like Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, whose Legislatures are now in session, should provide for the sufferers, and not force them to call upon the East or ask help from the National Government. Every few months Eastern people are called upon to aid unfortunate communities in the West, and, while willing enough, he thought it high time that friends and neighbors should be the first to put their hands in their pockets. This chronic begging is becoming an evil which on principle should be stopped, and especially the frequent demands upon the National Treasury. Private subscriptions, he believed, would be ample in every case, and could and should be raised right in the States where the misfortunes occurred. If not, then let the Legislatures of those States appropriate from their own Treasuries. If they hadn't the money, then, and not till then, should the National Treasury be drawn upon. Mr. Howard's remarks were received in silence, and the topic was not referred to by succeeding speakers.

## THE UPPER OHIO.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 21.—Relief for the sufferers by the unprecedented floods of last week in the Ohio Valley is being thoroughly organized, and all agencies, from the United States Government down to committees in the smallest communities, are working together efficiently and harmoniously. The citizens of Pittsburg sent out the steamer Resolute with a 600-ton barge yesterday, which arrived here today. The expedition has about $16,000 worth of clothing, household and kitchen furniture, and food, and made landings at Warren and Raineysville, leaving supplies for the shivering multitude. The committee reports that the destitution is undeniably such as to tax the abilities of the largest measures of relief and succor that may be devised. The Resolute took on board here a supply of blankets and hospital tents for the United States Government relief officers at Parkersburg and proceeded on her merciful errand.

## THE GOVERNMENT FUND.

IT CANNOT BE USED IN REPAIRING LEVEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—A telegram has been received from Gen. Saxton, of Louisville, Ky., giving information that the levee at Columbus, Ky., is about to break, and 1,000 people are in imminent danger. His funds are exhausted and he asks $1,000 more. He expects to get $20,000 from the State authorities. The Secretary of War telegraphed that he does not feel authorized to use the appropriation for the protection of levees on the Mississippi River or to enter upon extended relief upon that river. He added that if such extended relief becomes necessary it must be given under future action by Congress.

## THE WORLD'S CHARITY.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Rockford celebrates Washington's Birthday with a union mass-meeting in Court Street Church to render assistance to the Ohio flood sufferers. Remarks will be made by several clergymen, and the offerings of gold will be sent to the stricken and starving victims.

ELKHART, IND.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—One thousand dollars was appropriated today by the Commissioners of this county for the benefit of the Ohio Valley flood sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21.—The committee of citizens appointed to raise funds for the flood sufferers in the West have decided to send a car-load of clothing and other goods to Gallipolis, O. The secretary announces that the contributions were $15,065. A committee has been appointed to prepare an appeal to the public for funds to assist the sufferers in rebuilding their homes.

## CHICAGO CHARITY.

CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS TO THE RED-CROSS FUND—A CONTRIBUTION FROM BELOIT.

The Red-Cross subscriptions to the relief fund reported up to Wednesday night amounted to $15,918. Yesterday the following additions were made:

Libby, McNeil & Libby, through J. C. Hatley, Board of Trade, $100; Second Congregational Church and Sunday-school, Beloit, Wis., $53; J. H. McMillan, $10; Miss Frances Willard, $5; friends, $8; J. Beidler Lumber Company, $50; friends, $8; children of La Salle Street Sunday-school, $2.81; Fraser & Chalmers, $100; employes of Fraser & Chalmers, $131. Total, $16,435.81.

Mr. J. B. Dow's letter to Mr. Moulton, accompaning the draft from Beloit, says:

The Second Congregational Church and Sunday-school of Beloit, in sympathy with those whom the Ohio floods have driven from their homes, entailing thereby so much suffering and want, instruct me to forward to you their Sunday offering for the relief of such, which amounted to $53. Place the money where it will do the most good.

Mrs. Dunlap, President of the Ladies' Relief Committee, shipped a large consignment of boxes and barrels of goods to the sufferers yesterday. Further contributions of clothing, bedding, or food are earnestly desired, and will be dispatched with the least possible delay.

BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER TRADES.

The boot, shoe, and leather trades sent in a check for $730 to the Treasurer of the Red-Cross Society last evening to be applied to the relief of the Ohio River sufferers. The subscription list amounted to $990, of which $200 was forwarded direct to Shawneetown a few days ago. The following is the list of subscribers:

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, $100; Selz, Schwab & Co., $100; C. M. Henderson & Co., $100; M. D. Wells & Co., $100; C. H. Fargo & Co., $50; George P. Holmes & Co., $50; Doggett, Bassett & Hills Company, $50; E. B. Preston, $25; J. P. Farmer & Co., $25; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., $50; Schwartz Brothers & Co., $25; Guthmann & Carpenter, $25; Goldsmith, Stein & Co., $10; T. J. Shay & Co., $10; George P. Gore & Co., $25; M. D. Shay & Co., $10; Cook & Seixas, $75; collected by Mr. Clark, of Clark, Sharp & Co., $150. Total $990.

BOARD OF TRADE SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. B. P. Moulton, President of the Red Cross Society, writes to Mr. John C. Hately, Chairman of the Board of Trade Subscription Committee for the flood sufferers, under date of yesterday, acknowledging receipt of contributions aggregating $7,040 up to date.

## THE CROUCH MYSTERY.

A Man Who Didn't Want to Testify—An Epistle Threatening Death.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The following is the letter of the Ionia chap who has been arrested, and which was sent to Dan Holcomb for the purpose of extorting money:

"Feb 12 1884—Dan I am hard up and want some money to go to Californey with and you can let me have it I dont want to hurt you but I was right in your yard the 21 of November and stayed in your barn the fore part of night and was shocked with fear and left and i am in Ionia and will leave if you will send me one hundred dollars and never come bac I shant tell my name but you know me just put $100 in a wrapper and direct it to this name

JOHN WEATHER
Ionia Ionia Co Mich

and you will hear no more from me all is private remember I am hard up."

The envelope of this letter had the Ionia postmark of the date of Feb. 13, and was directed to "Daniel Holcome, Jackson Mich." The writing was stiff and awkward, evidently disguised, but the purport is plain enough. The following letter was postmarked Jonesville:

"Dan Holcolm and Judd crouch got ready to die you will be shot in the back of the head when you least expect it with a 45 winchester rifle."

## LOST IN A STORM.

STONEWALL, Man., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A search party, consisting of twenty-five men, returned last night after three days' search for a missing man. No traces were found. There is now no doubt that he perished in the storm.

# EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

## John Finerty Decidedly Averse to Accepting a Gift from England,

## Although the Present Happens to Be a Ship for the Greely Expedition.

## Wordy War Between Hewitt and Belmont —A Bond Call—Bismarck-Lasker.

JOHN FINERTY.

HE FEARS THE ENGLISH, EVEN WHEN BEARING GIFTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—There was a striking scene in the House late tonight, just before adjournment. The Speaker presented the documents from the State Department transmitting the proposition of the British Government to give to the United States the ship Alert to go on the Greely expedition. Mr. Randall moved that the documents be spread upon the records of the House. Mr. Finerty, who sits near the area, sprang into the space in front of the Speaker's desk, and with uplifted hand shouted in a loud voice, which was heard above the confusion of adjournment: "I object." His voice was at once drowned in a storm of hisses from the Republican side. But he shouted loudly with great earnestness: "You may shout as long as you please, gentlemen. I do object. I am against toadying to any foreign Government. We ought to have ships of our own."

Speaking of the matter tonight Mr. Finerty with indignation said: "Yes, there was a little scene. And you will hardly have failed to note the Republicans who last week sat silent when Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, objected to a resolution on Wendell Phillips today sought to cover me with hisses, and that, too, when I opposed the motion of the Democratic leader. Let them hiss."

ENGLAND'S GIFT.

A SHIP FOR THE GREELY SEARCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The following communication explains the action taken by the United States in securing the British steamer Alert for use in the Greely relief expedition:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—*To the President:* In the search for vessels suitable for the expedition now preparing to relieve Lieut. Greely and party attention was early directed to the Alert, which is the property of the British Government, and was the advance ship of the expedition under Sir George Nares. It was desired to secure this vessel, as she is peculiarly fitted for the intended service, and as the inspecting officers recommended her, Mr. Lowell was instructed to ask whether she could be spared for the service. The information of the wish of this Government having previously and informally reached the British Admiralty, a private intimation was conveyed to the United States Minister to the effect that the British Government was not forgotten the very considerate conduct of this Government on the occasion of the recovery of the Resolute, and that should any suggestion be made that the vessel would be of use on that expedition she would be presented. The Resolute, a vessel of the President remembers, formerly belonging to her Majesty's navy, having been abandoned in the Arctic region was discovered and brought to the United States by American seamen, and thereupon purchased by this Government of her salvers, repaired, and returned to Great Britain. On the arrival in England the vessel was received by the Queen in person and the United States officers who took the ship thither were treated with every official and personal courtesy.

The Government of her Majesty has now given the Alert to the United States unconditionally, with her anchors, chains, and such of her equipment as can be utilized. Recognizing this graceful and appropriate act on the part of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned today instructed Mr. Lowell as follows by telegraph: "Her Majesty's Government having presented to the Government of the United States the ship Alert to aid in the relief of Lieut. Greely and party, you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the spirit which prompts this act of generosity and this evidence of sympathy with the object in view receives the highest approval and appreciation of the President, as it will that of the people of the United States. The President sends his cordial thanks for the opportune gift of this vessel, which he accepts in the name of the United States, and which will be used in the humane enterprise for which it is so peculiarly adapted."

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

## UNHAPPY MR. HEWITT.

A QUARREL WITH PERRY BELMONT OVER THAT O'DONNELL RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the actors themselves are extremely reticent in regard to the details of the quarrel which is reported to have taken place in that committee this morning between Perry Belmont and Abram S. Hewitt. The committee had under consideration Mr. Brumm's resolution to ascertain whether or not any representative of a foreign Government in Washington had done anything to detract from the dignity of the American Congress. Mr. Hewitt was present and the proceedings were interrupted by a statement from him in which he went on to say that a member of the committee in private conversation had circulated the report that he (Mr. Hewitt), as soon as the O'Donnell resolution was passed, rushed to the British Minister's to assure him that it was a mere piece of buncombe, and was not to be taken seriously. Mr. Hewitt's remarks were rather violent from all accounts that can be obtained, and he distinctly asserted that this story was not only circulated but amplified by Mr. Belmont.

Mr. Belmont replied that while he was not the author of the story he had investigated it, and, notwithstanding the peculiar letter of explanation, confession, and denial written by Minister West, he (Mr. Belmont) was satisfied of the substantial truth of the charge made in regard to Mr. Hewitt. Hot words passed between the two. The matter is to be still further investigated, and it is said that tomorrow the committee will probably agree to make public the details of the altercation of today.

ANOTHER VERSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brumm, which provides that the House shall instruct that committee to "make inquiry as to whether any foreign Minister accredited to the Government of the United States has endeavored to nullify the effects of a unanimous resolution of this House by representations affecting the honor and integrity of its members."

Mr. Brumm appeared before the committee and said he was confident evidence could be obtained to justify the implied assertion of his resolution if the committee would obtain authority from the House to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, subsequently (in compliance with an invitation) came before the committee. A very animated colloquy took place between him and Mr. Belmont, of New York, in the course of which the latter emphatically expressed the opinion that Mr. Hewitt's call on the British Minister shortly after the passage of the O'Donnell resolution was unwise and improper.

Mr. Hewitt in reply presented the committee a letter addressed to him by Minister West a few days after this visit in which Minister West asserts that Mr. Hewitt during the conversation which incidentally occurred at that time urged the prompt compliance by the British Government with the request of the resolution concerning O'Donnell, which Mr. Hewitt had introduced and the House of Representatives unanimously passed.

The committee without action adjourned until tomorrow.

## THE TREASURY.

A BOND CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, the interest upon which will cease May 1.

The following are the original numbers of the bonds: $50, No. 443 to No. 505, both inclusive, and No. 1,308 to 1,311, both inclusive; $100, No. 3,841 to No. 4,892, both inclusive, and No. 9,470 to 9,473, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,738 to 2,189, both inclusive, and No. 3,980 to 3,981, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 14,472 to 15,614, both inclusive, and No. 22,676 to 23,694, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 22,954 to 23,820, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000.

## THE GERMAN MINISTER.

HE IS QUITE SURE BISMARCK IS NOT TOO UTTERLY ANGRY WITH THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Von Eisendecker, the German Minister, said today that he had not yet received any official notice of the return of the resolution in regard to the death of Herr Lasker. He had, however, read the dispatches from Berlin published today, and was not surprised at their nature, as the statement made by Prince Bismarck was just such a one as he supposed would be made. He believed the explanation would be entirely satisfactory, as showing that no offense had been given and no ill-feeling created by the resolution, and he did not think Bismarck's action would give rise to a feeling of indignation in this country. He regretted that undue importance and significance had been attached to the action of Bismarck, and that the press of this country had been deceived by the news from English and French sources into putting an unfriendly construction on Bismarck's action, which was certainly not warranted by the facts in the case. Von Eisendecker regarded the return of the resolution as a simple expression of political views which did not indicate any anger on Bismarck's part, and should not cause any ill-feeling in this country.

## THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—So many inquiries have been received from all parts of the country regarding the bill introduced by Mr. Slocum for the relief of Fitz John Porter that the full text ought to be given. Following is the bill as it passed the House and went to the Senate, where it will soon come up for consideration:

A BILL for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

WHEREAS, The board of army officers convened by the President of the United States by special orders numbered seventy-eight, headquarters of the army, April 12, 1878, to examine into and report upon the case of Fitz John Porter, late a Major-General of the United States Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of the army, having by their report of March 19, 1879, stated that, in their opinion, "justice requires at his (the President's) hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter and to restore him to the positions of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service"; and

WHEREAS, The President May 4, 1882, remitted so much of the sentence of said court-martial remaining unexecuted as "forever disqualified the said Fitz John Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States"; therefore, that justice may be done the said Fitz John Porter, and to carry into effect the recommendation of said board,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Fitz John Porter, late a Major-General of the United States Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of the army, to the position of Colonel in the army of the United States, of the same grade and rank, together with all the rights, titles, and privileges held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army by sentence of court-martial promulgated Jan. 27, 1863, and, in his discretion, to place him on the retired list of the army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws to contrary hereto are and are hereby repealed, but this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay, compensation, or allowance prior to the appointment under it.

## NOTES OF THE SESSION.

KEIFER VS. BOYNTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—When the Keifer-Boynton Committee met, Mr. Coleman, counsel for Mr. Keifer, stated that the witnesses he expected this morning had not arrived, and

## NEW YORK.

### A Large and Fashionable Company Entertained by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

### Examination of the Steamer Bear, to Be Used in the Greely Relief Expedition.

### Reappearance of a Once Notorious Woman—Cutting Freight Rates—The Actors' Fund.

AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT GIVES A MUSICALE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 1 West Fifty-seventh street, tonight gave a musicale to the Thursday Evening Club and a number of invited guests. About 250 persons were present, and the musical part of the reunion was gotten up on a scale of rather unusual magnitude. Entertainments of a similar character have long been popular in England, but are only now finding favor in local fashionable circles. Mr. Vanderbilt's "attractions" were of course the strongest obtainable the list of artists including Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who was in admirable voice, Mr. Rafael Joseffy, Mr. John F. Rhodes, violinist, Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, and Mr. Ferdinand Dulcken. The excellent program, arranged by Mr. C. F. Tretbon, was as follows:

Fantasie—"Caprice," for violin ..... Vieuxtemps
Songs by ..... Rubinstein and Liszt
Romance and Rondo, from E minor concerto ..... Chopin
Polonaise ..... from "Mignon"
"Reverie," for violin ..... Vieuxtemps
Songs by ..... Jensen and Rubinstein
Piano solo ..... Joseffy
Song, "Good-by" ..... Tosti
"Spanish Dances," for violin ..... Sarasate

The concert was given in the salons of Mr. Vanderbilt's dwelling. In the conservatory Lander's band interpreted a program of instrumental music, and supper was served in the picture gallery. The affair was marked by much artistic interest as well as social brilliancy.

THE GUESTS.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Ward McAllister, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Charles Russel Howe, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Hugo Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Edwards Pierrepont, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ynaga, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Creighton Webb, Mrs. Julian James, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William Astor, Miss Astor, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Lispenard Stewart.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

EXAMINATION OF THE STEAMER BEAR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Special.]—Secretary Chandler, accompanied by Commander Schley and other naval officers, visited the Brooklyn Navy-Yard today and inspected the steamer Bear, which is to be used in the Greely relief expedition. The party was joined at the navy-yard by Commodore Upshur, Admiral Nichols, Commodore English, Engineer-in-Chief Loring, Chief-Naval-Constructor Wilson, Capt. Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Paymaster-General Smith, and Lieutenant Emery, who is to command one of the vessels of the expedition. Commander Schley took particular pains to examine every detail of the vessel. He will probably take command of the Thetis, while Lieut. Emery will command the Bear. This arrangement will be made, as the Thetis is the smaller vessel of the two and will allow Commander Schley to navigate in waters where it would be dangerous for a larger vessel to go. The Bear is at present in charge of Capt. Ash.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

THE CHARGE PREFERRED BY A WOMAN ONCE WELL KNOWN IN THIS SECTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. — [Special.] — "Mrs. Annie E. Hawes" appeared in Justice Walsh's court in Brooklyn today. She charged N. L. Hawes, nephew of Mr. Goodall, President of the National Bank-Note Company, with having committed bigamy. In her complaint she alleged that Hawes had a wife living at No. 61 Lawrence street, and that he had married her (the complainant) twice—once under an assumed name. Mrs. Hawes produced two marriage certificates, one given her by the Rev. Jones S. Chadwick, the other by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, of this city. Ten years ago Mrs. Hawes was one of the handsomest and reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in Washington. She was then known as Annie C. Whitmore, and her father was said to be a Mr. Whitmore, of Dalton, Ga., who before the Rebellion was the owner of over 800 slaves. She was married to a Capt. Wallingford, and the wedding was noticed by the leading papers of the country. The Captain was killed on the frontier, and in 1875 Mrs. Wallingford was married to Lieut. W. H. Tiffany, of the United States army, only son of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, and formerly of Chicago. Since that event the lady, now Mrs. Hawes, has led an eventful life. In reply to the charge against him today, Mr. Hawes pleaded not guilty. He was committed to the Raymond Street Jail pending examination.

BAD FAITH.

THE BLUE LINE CHARGED WITH CUTTING RATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Chicago today said that a grain house in that city was found to be offering oats in the Boston market at much less than could be afforded at the regular rates of freight. A detective, supposed to be in the employ of Commissioner Fink, was set to work, and ascertained that the grain was being shipped by the Blue Line, operated over by the Michigan Central Commissioner Fink said he knew nothing about the case. He employed no detectives. The agents of the lines who reported irregularities could not be called detectives. He knew of no willful irregularities since the meeting of the trunk-line Presidents and the Managers of their Western connections. Some of the old low-rate contracts had not expired, but an order would be sent out to abolish them, no matter what their terms. The Michigan Central said it had none of these contracts.

THE ACTORS' FUND.

JOHN A. STEVENS DOESN'T BELIEVE IN IT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—John A. Stevens, the actor first and manager afterward, threw a bombshell among the simon-pure managers who assembled in the Theatre Comique this afternoon to fix a day for the annual benefit in aid of the actors' fund. He said the profession was well able to take care of itself, and he was opposed to "popping up every year like mendicants and appealing to the public for assistance." This at once transformed the quiet meeting into a mosaic of noisy demonstrations. But Mr. Stevens stood his ground, and said he would move to abolish the actors' benefit fund, and in lieu of it "that theatrical managers throughout America contribute $150 apiece yearly, and that the actors and actresses be assessed a small amount, which shall hereafter be decided upon." The other managers at once protested, and Mr. Stevens' motion was most effectually squelched.

AN EX-BELLE.

SHE IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Nellie Babcock, who ten years ago was one of the belles of Brooklyn, and who comes from an excellent family, was sentenced by Judge Moore today to the penitentiary for two years and three months. She was arrested on a bench warrant. The young woman still bears some traces of her former beauty. She resided in her better days in Fort Green place, but in an evil hour she made the acquaintance of a woman of questionable reputation, and from that time she began to go down hill.

A TEMPESTUOUS SEA.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHICAGO ENCOUNTERS ROUGH WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Inman steamship City of Chicago, Capt. Leitch, which arrived from Liverpool today, had a long and stormy passage. For five days after leaving Queenstown she encountered a series of violent gales from the northwest, with tremendous seas and furious hail squalls. During the night of Feb. 2 a shock was felt throughout the vessel, and great volumes of water poured aft from the forecastle. A large hole had been knocked in the starboard bow above the main deck. The officers ordered the men forward to barricade the hole, but they obeyed reluctantly. Several of the men were knocked down and bruised by the torrents of water which poured through the broken bulwarks, but no one was seriously injured. Capt. Leitch, finding that it was impossible to barricade the hole while the steamer was facing the storm, ordered her bove to. In the meantime the water had poured down into the cabin in large quantities. The hole was probably made by a piece of wreckage which had been raised to the top of a heavy wave and buried against the bow of the steamship. It took twelve hours to patch up the torn bulwarks, during which the vessel lay to.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

J. P. Bellups & Co., cotton brokers, have assigned, with preferences of $10,000.

The Cotton Exchange has been sued by Mr. J. P. Bellups for $100,000 damages for having been expelled from that body on account of alleged frauds in connection with loans made on cotton.

## NEW ORLEANS.

### Colossal Proportions of the Estate Left by a Man Supposed to Have Been Poor—Cremation.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—John L. Sterry died in this city Jan. 4, leaving an estate valued at $500,000. He came from Maine about forty years ago, attended to his own business, speculated wisely in real estate, and lived the life almost of a recluse. He once was a member of the Board of Aldermen, but aside from this never sought or held office. Nobody knew how rich he was, particularly the Tax Assessor. Eleven months before his death he married Miss Caroline Dahle, a young woman 18 years of age and a resident of this city. He made during the last few days of his illness a short will, leaving to his young wife $10,000 and the house in which they lived, with its contents. There was no disposition of the remainder of the property. A day or two after the funeral a search of the house disclosed the astounding fact that $20,000 in cash was concealed in his secretary behind some old books, and that in other parts of the house were papers, mortgages, and bonds whose value will reach about $150,000. In an old box thirty premium bonds to the amount of $45,000 were found. Mr. Sterry left one brother and one half-brother in Maine and other relatives in Northern Ohio and Chicago.

As soon as the fact of the unexpected wealth of Sterry became known a Miss Mary Parker appeared on the scene as claimant to the estate, producing indubitable evidence of her marriage to Sterry many years ago, and several letters written in recent years in Sterry's well-known hand. This left the succession somewhat embarrassed and the dead man's name somewhat tarnished. The attorneys of Mrs. Caroline Sterry began search in the old records of the civil courts. After a two-days' hunt they were rewarded by finding a minute-book in which the decrees of separation from bed and board and divorce against Miss Mary Parker are contained. It appears that Sterry married Miss Mary Parker in Natchez the 7th of January, 1845, and lived with her only seven weeks. There appears on the minutes bearing date of May 23, 1846, a judgment of separation from bed and board. In another minute-book an entry appears the 25th of January, 1849, ordering, adjudging, and decreeing that John L. Sterry and Mary Parker be forever divorced. This case has excited much interest, owing to the well-known eccentricity of the dead man and his peculiar characteristics.

CREMATION GAINING IN POPULARITY.

At the meeting of the Cremation Society last night Dr. C. D. Hollaray and Gen. G. T. Beauregard were added to the list of members. Père Hyacinthe sent in his adhesion to the principles of the society. It was decided to proceed to the erection of a furnace on the plan of that in use in Milan. It is believed the City Council will direct the incineration of the pauper dead and all dying of contagious diseases as soon as the society is ready to take the contract.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

### At Palmyra, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Town of Palmyra, Jefferson County, was visited by a most disastrous conflagration early this morning. At 12:30 o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear of Dafney's furniture store, and it spread very rapidly. The store and contents were completely destroyed, entailing a loss of $5,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company, New York.

The fire then spread to the Stewart House and it was destroyed, the guests barely escaping in their night-clothes and suffering greatly from the intense cold. The house was owned by A. Tischaefer, and he loses about $8,000. He had an insurance of $3,000 in the Concordia and $1,000 in the Phœnix.

The fire next spread to R. J. Washburn's drug-store, and it was burned to the ground, involving a loss of $12,000. Mr. Washburn had an insurance of $6,000 in Eastern companies.

In the basement of Washburn's store $3,000 worth of cheese, owned by Charles Baltz, of Chicago, was stored. It was completely destroyed. There was an insurance of $1,500 on it.

The Masonic hall in the same building was badly damaged, and about $600 worth of furniture and regalia was destroyed.

Cushman's dry-goods store, near by, was destroyed. Loss quite heavy, but not known.

Pelts' blacksmith and harness shop was badly damaged and a number of other buildings were more or less burned.

There was no loss of life, but several people were badly injured in attempting to save goods. The total loss is upwards of $35,000. Insured for about half.

### Two Destructive Fires in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21.—Fire at Camden, Ark., at 8 tonight destroyed the stores of J. Levy & Co., J. Lazarus, Joseph Levy, and damaged Stinson's jewelry-store. The losses are: Stinson, on stock $5,000, insurance, $7,000; Joseph Levy, stock $3,000, building $1,500, and total loss $25,000.

Fire at Centre Point, Howard County, Wednesday night, destroyed the post-office, C. Anderson's store, and the *Tocsin* newspaper office.

### A Destructive Fire at Linden, Wis.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The store and entire stock of goods owned by James Hix, of Linden, were destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

### At Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 21—Early this morning fire destroyed the Pennsylvania Company's roundhouse, containing a locomotive and new passenger-coach. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

### In Chicago.

The alarm from Box 29 at 10:30 yesterday morning was caused by a defective-flue fire in the frame building No. 201 Washington street, owned by William McGuire and occupied by George Beda as a restaurant. Damage to stock about $500 and to building $100.

The alarm from Box 199 at 12:20 p. m. was caused by the burning out of a chimney at the residence of Michael Tracy, No. 3657 Marshfield avenue. But little damage was done.

An overheated stovepipe set fire to a wooden partition at the saloon of A. Smith, No. 71 West Kinzie street, damaging the premises nominally. A still-alarm was given to Engine No. 1 and Chemical No. 17.

POLITICAL NOTES.

RICHMOND, Va. Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The State Central Committee of the straight-out Republicans met here tonight, ex-Congressman Dezendorf presiding. Gen. Wickham, State Senator from Hanover, was among those present. The committee issued a call for a convention to meet in this city April 30 to nominate delegates to the Chicago Convention. The convention called by the Mahone Committee is to meet the 21st of April. It is understood the sentiments of the straight-outs, while not openly expressed, are for Blaine. The meaning of this meeting is that the Chicago Convention will have to choose between two sets of delegates from Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The National Greenback Committee have voted to hold the convention for the nomination for President and Vice-President at Indianapolis May 20. There was no meeting of the committee, the decision being reached by correspondence. The call will be issued tomorrow by Jesse Harper, of Danville, Ill., Chairman, and Lee Crandall, of New York, Secretary. The State Convention meets tomorrow, and a preliminary gathering tonight was addressed by Harper and others. There is a general sentiment among the faithful here in favor of Butler for President.

## THE MT. PULASKI HORROR

### How Hall and Long Were Arrested and Afterward Decoyed into Illinois.

### The Former's Wife Attempts to Establish an Alibi—Is Long a Detective?

### Suspicion Pointing Toward Two Men in Mt. Pulaski—Alleged Discovery of Startling Evidence.

THE PRISONERS.

RETICENT DETECTIVES.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—With the two alleged perpetrators of the Mt. Pulaski triple butchery in jail and the mouths of the officials padlocked the task of unearthing the bottom facts has been a difficult one. Detective Vallins, of the Pinkerton force, still holds the fort, and Griswold, who has had the principal charge of the case, will probably return from Chicago tomorrow or Saturday. Vallins refuses to give any of the details in the working of the case or the points against Hall and Long on the ground that any statements which might now be made would be premature. The County Clerk and the special committee of the Board of Supervisors, who are the only local authorities the detectives have recognized by keeping them posted, are similarly close mouthed.

No one is allowed to see the prisoners, though the rule will probably be modified in a day or two to the extent of admitting their lawyers. State Senator Walker and Mr. Yancey, of Macoupin County, are likely to act in that capacity. The reason advanced for keeping the prisoners' mouths shut is hardly consistent with the claim that there is a "dead-sure" case against them. It is apparently the intention, however, not to allow them to get hold of any chance pointers. While outsiders are barred the prisoners themselves are in a cell together, showing that the prosecution is at least not afraid that its case will spoil through any scheme they may hatch up inside the walls.

THINGS THAT LOOK BAD FOR HALL.

There is always somebody who will leak under certain circumstances. THE TRIBUNE representative was fortunate in finding him in Lincoln. The suspicion against Hall, it seems, was formed very shortly after the murder. Mrs. Noah Hall, his sister-in-law, not only entertained it, but communicated it to the others. Hall's attempt to sell his rig confirmed it. Then came the inquest. The testimony was not strong enough to hold him, but it developed several important facts. It showed that he was familiar with McMahon's financial condition, knew of a recent sale and purchase of some hogs, and that McMahon had drawn about $700 from bank only a few days before. The gags used to keep the three victims from making an outcry were tied with pieces of twine peculiarly twisted. Hall swore he had bought no twine, but a man named Schaeffer said he was at his store two weeks before looking for some. Hall remarked that it was not the kind he wanted, and Schaeffer showed him some that was heavier, such as was found when the horror was discovered. Though Schaeffer was not then positive that Hall actually bought some, his memory seems to have been refreshed until it is now said he can testify in the affirmative. His clerk, too, swore that he was at the store looking for twine.

SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES.

Hall had an alibi, of course, and his wife and little daughter swore that he was at home the fateful night. The suspect went free, but the detectives used the points they had thus obtained, lulled the object of their suspicion into a false security, and have mercilessly shadowed him ever since.

William Ferris, a brother-in-law, was arrested, kept in jail for weeks, and finally got out under habeas corpus proceedings. No one was more active in securing his liberty than Hall, and, although very good lawyers declare that Ferris could have recovered from the Sheriff for illegal detention after a certain period, Ferris has never tried it. In time Hall and his wife quarreled and separated. It is said he treated her cruelly and she refused to live with him any longer. The detectives evidently thought this a favorable time to interview Mrs. Hall. The abandoned husband learned what was going on, a reconciliation was patched up, and the detectives were baffled. In time the Halls moved to Springfield. The shadows followed them. Three or four weeks ago Mrs. Hall had Hall arrested for cruelty. Another separation followed, and Hall subsequently went to St. Louis, where he was joined by Long.

THE ARRESTS.

The detectives, after securing some further points from the wife, followed them, and Hall and Long were arrested on a charge of burglary just as they were about to start for Texas. They had bought their tickets, and were armed with two big dirk knives. By a clever ruse they were decoyed to East St. Louis, where Hall has a brother. The Mount Pulaski man said his brother could identify him and upset the burglary charge, and the detectives accommodatingly took the pair across the bridge on to Illinois soil, where Marshal Keough, of Bloomington, who was in waiting, pulled out a couple of State warrants and arrested them without going to the bother of getting requisition papers.

IS LONG A DETECTIVE?

Keough, by the way, is the reputed authority for the statement that Long on the way up remarked to Hall: "It was that d—d woman of yours who gave us away." Another point which has caused some comment is the fact that Hall, who has uniformly worn a full black beard, recently shaved off all but his mustache —presumably so to disguise himself as to prevent unpleasant recognitions. There is an element in Lincoln at least which refuses to believe that Long is held as an accomplice, and stoutly maintains that he has been quietly "standing in" with the detectives and working Hall for points. Much stress is laid on the fact that there was no warrant for Long. THE TRIBUNE representative saw the document this afternoon, and that point must be set at rest. Detective Vallins, secretive on every other point, declares up and down that the story is a pure fabrication, and insists that Long is a bona fide prisoner, arrested as an accomplice in the murder.

TALK OF OTHER ARRESTS.

It is yet an open question whether more arrests will follow. There are hints of possible developments within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the names of Ferris, Noah Hall, and Oliver Hall, the East St. Louis brothers, have come into more or less unpleasant prominence. It is regarded as absurd by some that two men would have undertaken to steal upon and then dispose of three others, while many who have marked Hall's and Long's powerful build hold to the contrary. The talk of Ferris and Oliver Hall, however, will not down. As to Noah Hall, suspicious minds have been led to reflect that McMahon's death would have benefited him, or his wife rather, who as one of the McMahon heirs would have been entitled to one-fifth the estate, but suspicion is not proof, and so far as can be learned there is nothing which would tend to show that the brother with the patriarchal name had any part or lot in the bloody butchery of Aug. 18, 1882.

## HALL'S WIFE.

A GAUZY ALIBI.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The woman Elizabeth Hall, lately wife of J. H. Hall, arrested on charge of the murder of McMahon at Mount Pulaski, Ill., was interviewed here tonight. She says she and Hall were both born in Macoupin County. Hall was her second husband. They were married April 1, 1882. They lived at Mount Pulaski only a short time, leaving there Sept. 1 and coming to this city.

When a passage from a newspaper was read to her saying it was believed she had given information concerning her husband to the detectives, she replied very quickly: "How could I give him away when I knew nothing to give away? He was at home the night McMahon and his two hired men were murdered. I know that because he retired with me in the evening, and when I woke up in the morning he was in bed. I know he was at home because he was selling sewing-machines, and that day had been sitting around the house all the time reading a story paper and did no work. He had then been at home three days in succession."

When it was pointed out to her that no certainty seems to exist as to the exact time the murder was committed, and that it might not have been committed either the Saturday night when she says Hall was at home or the night before, she seemed considerably staggered, but reiterated her belief that he could not have committed the crime.

The cause of her separation from Hall, she says, was the fact that they both had grown children and he was a cruel man and treated her children badly. She claims not to have known the man Long. While they lived at Mount Pulaski Long never called at their house, but after they came to Springfield, and after her separation from Hall she saw him on the street with Hall and knew him by sight. When asked if she knew McMahon she answered: "Did I know him? I knew him well. He was an own cousin of mine, and my ma took care of him like the rest of us children."

WHERE SHE WAS FOUND.

Mrs. Hall is a brisk, active-looking woman of 34 years, and was found tonight on Madison street in a questionable quarter of the city in near proximity to a well-known set of questionable people. Concluding the interview she made a statement showing again that she thought the murder was committed Aug. 1, 1882, adding, "Why should Long warn Hall against me for fear I'd give him away? I don't know. I can't think."

SUSPICIONS.

FLYING RUMORS CONCERNING NOAH HALL.

MT. PULASKI, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Public opinion in Mt. Pulaski seems to be unanimous in condemnation of J. H. Hall, recently placed under arrest for complicity in the McMahon triple murder. Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity, and Hall's guilt and probable conviction is the topic of the day. Noah Hall, a brotner of the man under arrest, is suspected of knowing something of the affair, but as yet the suspicion has resulted in no definit action, although there are many rumors flying about of arrests yet to be made. Public sentiment is divided as to the probable complicity of Noah Hall, and his friends take a decided stand against the current suspicion. Hitherto he has stood high in the estimation of the community in which he resides. For eight years he was Constable and subsequently Justice of the Peace for a period of six years in Chestnut. He is a man of about 45 years of age, medium hight, fair complexion, and piercing gray eyes. It was said that the wife of Noah Hall affirmed some time ago during the early agitation that her brother-in-law, J. H. Hall, was the guilty party, and endeavors were made to extract the secret of the crime if it were in her keeping, but as far as known little definit information was obtained, although Hall affirmed himself willing to allow his wife to be interviewed in the matter provided he was present.

LEWIS GITHEN.

Lewis Githen, another suspected man, who is at present employed in a Chestnut grain office, was at the time of the murder working at the tile factory. He is a married man, his wife being a daughter of Noah Hall. Some time ago she was reported to have said that she could produce valuable information if properly persuaded. Accordingly David Long, who was placed under arrest with Hall, attempted to gain her confidence and possess himself of her secret; although it was said that he succeeded in the former it is equally certain that he elicited nothing of importance bearing upon the case in regard to Githen himself. It was stated by one of the officers that proof could be brought forward to the effect that Githen was seen returning to Chestnut the morning after the murder with his clothing wet from the heavy dew. The locality in which the murder was committed was surrounded with high grass. It is also stated that he reported for work half an hour late. J. H. Hall, who often visited Chestnut previous to the murder, was apparently engaged in the sale of sewing-machines, and during his visits staid with his brother or Githen, frequently remaining over night.

A STARTLING STORY.

It is authoritatively stated that some fresh information has been given by a girl who was staying with her aunt, Mrs. Waddell, near the locality where the crime was committed. At midnight of Friday, Aug. 18, 1882, steps were heard on the side porch, and Mrs. Waddell put her head out of a window, perceiving several men, among whom it is reported she says she recognized Noah Hall. Upon inquiring what he wanted at such an hour the man replied he wanted to know the way to Charlie Mac's (McMahon's). Mrs. Waddell replied that he knew the way quite as well as she did. This circumstance has been kept secret until now, when it was related by the girl to an intimate friend. It is said to be perfectly reliable, and if so it may present an important clew or supply a missing link in the testimony against the suspected parties.

## ANTI-HILDRETH.

### Meeting of the Seventh Ward Independent Club.

The Seventh Ward Independent Club met last evening at the corner of Twelfth street and Ashland avenue. The Secretary announced the membership of the club had increased to 164. George Drexel gave a short account of the independent movement in San Francisco to show what united efforts were able to accomplish against rings. W. R. Leland stated the Post-Office clerks had been notified that they must withdraw from the Independent clubs of the ward or be discharged. The club in the Seventh Precinct was gaining rapidly in membership.

Will Torray, of Silver Leaf, said he had been discussing the Aldermanic question with his neighbors, and they were generally willing to support a proper nomination by the Independents. Both parties were fighting the movement, and the machinery of the Post-Office was being used against it. George W. Wood, also of Silver Leaf, said he had not found a Hildreth man in that region—vastly different from what it had been in preceding contests.

Matthew Farley labored under the singular impression that Aldermen ought to be thankful to the people for electing them; but it was quite otherwise. They bought stove-pipe hats with the money they got from corporations at the expense of their constituents and became bravoes, defying the people to put them out. J. H. Gill, President of the club, said Hildreth's emissaries had gone to his employers and endeavored to secure his discharge because he was working with the Independents. Hildreth had said he could buy the votes of every Irishman in the ward for a few drinks of whisky. Four or five men, with Hildreth at their head, had taken the contract of running the ward, and had got so low as to threaten every Custom-House employé with dismissal if they did not help defeat the Independents. The pins were set up to redirect Hildreth in spite of the voters. A man would be put up by the Independents for whom every honest man could vote, and not in the interest of any political ring. The club had but a single object at the spring election, and it was to elect an honest man to the Council who would properly attend to the affairs of the ward. William Madden had looked over the field and thought there were good prospects of success. Who was to represent the ward in the Council was of more importance than who would be elected President next November. Railroad corporations, he said, now governed the city.

Monday evening a club will be organized at the corner of Jefferson and Fifteenth streets, and Wednesday evening a mass-meeting will be held at Halsted and Liberty streets.

JOHN J. HEALY.

John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court, announces that he is not a candidate for the Clerkship of the Appellate Court. His reasons therefor are that Chris Mamer is running, and he long ago told Mamer's friends that he didn't wish to have any fight with him; and, in addition to this, the result, in case of his nomination, would be so uncertain that it seemed hardly worth his while to make a desperate struggle for the place. Yet if Mamer were not in the field, and his West-Side supporters, many of whom were friends of Mr. Healy, should be as ardent in his support as his North-Side friends are, he might accept it. As the fight this time between the Republicans and Democrats seemed likely to be close he thought the best and strongest man should be put on the Republican ticket, regardless of all personal preferences. So, considering the Appellate Court Clerkship practically out of the way, he is in the field for reélection to the place he now holds, but intends to make no fight for it, though he will accept the nomination with pleasure if it be voluntarily tendered him.

ALD. MARDER WILL NOT RUN.

It is understood that Ald. Marder, of the Twelfth Ward, whose term expires this spring, has positively refused to be a candidate for reelection under any circumstances. He has many friends in the ward who would be glad to support him if he were willing to run, for his vote has always been on the right side. The declaration, however, it is said, is positive.

## TARIFF REVISION.

### Arguments of Revenue Reformers Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

### The Morrison Bill Favored by Several Manufacturers and the Free-Traders.

### Mr. Abram S. Hewitt Nettled by the Facts Presented in Mr. Shearman's Paper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Ways and Means Committee today heard arguments on the other side of the tariff question. Mr. E. R. Anderson, of New York City, representative of the Free-Trade Club of New York, made a capital speech in favor of the Morrison bill. He said that he came as the representative of men who, although not practically engaged in business, have devoted much study to the tariff. Their earnestness must be their excuse for appearing. The revenue of the Government is redundant, and it is desirable that it should be reduced. This great accumulation of money is drawn from the people. He had listened for several days to the arguments of the representatives of particular interests, which abounded with phrases to the effect that all that the business of the country asks is to be let alone. "That cannot be done," said Mr. Anderson. "We come here as agitators, and are proud to be called agitators. The protective tariff is a plague-spot on our American system, and we will never stop agitation until it is wiped out. It is not a party question." He named Henry Ward Beecher, Carl Schurz, Horace White, B. H. Bristow, Henry Watterson, and said they all agreed that the time has come when this question must be agitated. He read a list of the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, which favor tariff reform, including the New York *Times*, New York *Herald*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Boston *Herald*, and the Albany *Journal*. Three points in the bill which aroused differences and antagonisms are those relating to labor, wages, and American industries. The committee had been listening to piece-meal views. Men had come representing special interests, each of which had been magnified out of its proper relation. His first proposition was that free raw materials benefit the consumers and manufacturers and injure nobody. His definition of free raw materials is any commodity in its natural state and into the production of which labor enters as the smallest possible factor. He would call iron ore a free raw material, and he thought that the possible displacement of a few men now engaged in the production of iron-ore in the United States was not an important consideration when it came to the question of affecting the interests of all the people. He believed in extending our markets, and in a policy which would give the United States the command of foreign markets. For example, with buttons, uppers, etc., free of duty, American boot and shoe manufacturers could capture the South American market. He did not believe that the bill would reduce wages or destroy any industry. He did not believe that the tariff affects wages, because there is no difference between wages paid in industries protected by the tariff and those which are not so protected. A railroad company or a corporation will pay just as good wages, he said, when it is not making money as when it is in its most prosperous condition. The prosperity of the business does not affect the wages paid to employés. No wages can be paid in excess of the value of the product of the laborer. Sentimental wages can only be kept up at the expense of national bankruptcy. If you pay an American laborer higher wages for producing an article than a German laborer is paid in his country for producing the same article, it is done at the expense of the country. He believed that American laborers produce more per man than the laborers of any other nation, and therefore that the wages will not be reduced if the tariff is reduced. Again, if industries are destroyed by this bill the persons now engaged in them will not remain idle, but will seek other employment and find it. That consideration, he thought, therefore, of little consequence. The effect of a reduction of 20 per cent of rates of duties would be to put up the price of commodities abroad temporarily. This would ease up American manufactures, and in time they could reduce prices.

He did not believe the committee should attach great importance to what had been said by manufacturers, because they were interested witnesses. They represented industries every one of which had lived through many fluctuations greater than would be occasioned by a reduction of the tariff. Then why should this little 20 per cent reduction kill them? He thanked the committee for the proposed additions to the free list. He would be glad to see them more numerous. If the free list would be made to cover all articles he believed it would be as great a proclamation of emancipation as that issued by President Lincoln in the dark days of the War.

In answer to a question by Judge Kelley Mr. Anderson said that he believed in retaining internal taxes and making up whatever additional amount is necessary by a tax on tea, coffee, and sugar.

JACOB SCHOENHOFF, OF NEW YORK.

Jacob Schoenhoff, of New York, a manufacturer of shirts and women's clothing, advocated free raw materials. He deplored the blindness of people who obstinately adhere to protection, and especially to the duty on raw materials. The higher branches of manufacture, he declared, are starved by excessive taxation. He denied that British exports have fallen off, or that wages have decreased in England, or that wages in Germany have increased. While wages in the United States are higher than in England, it is also true, he said, that wages in England under free trade are from 30 to 75 per cent higher than they are in Germany under a protective tariff. He also dwelt upon the superiority of American laborers, and declared that the addition of raw materials to the free list will not reduce wages in the United States. He spoke of the importance of developing foreign trade for American manufactured articles. Mr. Schoenhoff's paper was a very elaborate one, and he presented numerous tables of statistics bearing on the rates of wages and the prices of products in the United States, as compared with rates and prices abroad. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hiscock, he defined raw materials as all materials which are not manufactured, and gave as an example ores, coal, wool, hemp, and flax.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn, a representative of the American Free-Trade League and of the Brooklyn Reform Club, began to read an elaborate argument, which he did not conclude before the committee adjourned. He prefaced his general argument with some statements about pottery and glass in order to controvert some things that had been said by the representatives of the pottery and glass manufacturers since the hearings began. He was a buyer of glass, he said. Mr. Hiscock asked him to what extent he dealt in glass, and he replied to the extent that he had put glass in four new houses which he had recently built. He was also an owner of sheep; owned some 20,000 in Texas, and was in favor of free wool. He knew one Ohio sheep-owner—a man who owned 15,000 sheep—who was also in favor of free wool. It is understood that this man is John W. Bookwalter. Mr. Shearman denied the statement made by the glass manufacturers that 60 per cent of their product is labor, and read from the census tables to show that it is only 40 per cent.

On this point some allusion being made to the amount of labor in iron, Mr. Hewitt engaged in a controversy with Mr. Shearman. Mr. Hewitt declared that 90 per cent of the value of the finished product in the iron industry, as well as in the glass industry, is labor.

Beginning his formal statement Mr. Shearman said that he expected to be rebuked for appearing before the committee. He did not come as the representative of men who enjoy a protection of 100 per cent, of men who own great factories of iron, or wool, or cotton, and import Russian, or Italian, or German laborers. He represented the men who did not live on taxes, but who are the taxpayers and not the taxeaters. He then traced the history of protective tariff from 1800 down, and declared that the protectionists had changed at least three times in the reasons which they have given for the imposition of protective duties. For example, from 1815 to 1828 the question of wages was not mooted at all. He went on to show that since England has adopted a free-trade policy she has greatly prospered. He took up and made light of the proposition that a protective policy is beneficial to the agricultural classes, because it furnishes a home market for the products of the soil. He declared that he could show from the census statistics that manufactures in the United States increased more rapidly and were more profitable between 1846 and 1860 under revenue or free-trade tariffs than they ever have been since that time. Domestic competition in manufactured articles, he declared, had never reduced prices. After proceeding some time with his general statement, Mr. Shearman took up the question of the proportion of labor to the value of the finished product in the iron industry, and declared that he could show that it is less than 18 per cent. This aroused Mr. Hewitt, and there was a lively spat between him and the Brooklyn free-trade advocate, which ended in the adjournment of the committee at 5 o'clock. Mr. Shearman is to resume his speech tomorrow.

## JANGLED MUSIC.

### Col. Mapleson Reduced His Orchestra to Half-Pay and They Threaten to Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special]—Col. Mapleson's brow was clouded this morning, and over his usually benign features a deep shadow lay. The operatic sky, which has been serene as a sunny day in June since the two rivals parted company, was darkened by a cloud. The cause of the gloom was a muttering of rebellion which came from an important detachment of his operatic forces. The orchestra threatened to strike and to absent themselves from the theatre tomorrow night if the impresario does not withdraw a proposition which he made to them yesterday. In consequence of the flood at Cincinnati, by which the Colonel missed a week's engagement and the cash which he expected to bring out of the flood-ridden city, and had to substitute four performances at Minneapolis, which did not pan out well, the Colonel reduced the orchestra to half-pay. Now, many of the orchestra men are men of family, and when the expenses of board and sleeping-car were subtracted from the diminished amount there was nothing left to send home. This caused unpleasantness, and a cold wave fell like a blight on the warm friendship which has heretofore existed between the Colonel and his music-makers. They asked, in consequence of the reduction, that the Director pay their sleeping-car fares to San Francisco. The Colonel readily acceded to this request, but announced that he would be compelled to put them on half-pay again this week. This announcement brought matters to a focus, as a blind man could see how evenly balanced the advantages in either place would be to the impresario. The orchestra broke out immediately, and the fiddlers, the kettle-drum men, the flute and oboe players, and blowers on other wind instruments held an indignation meeting. Speeches were made, and as a result of the discussion it was determined to make a proposition which it was thought would bring him to time. It was to the effect that the full salary should be forthcoming or no music would be furnished tomorrow night. Mr. Humm, the middleman between Col. Mapleson and the orchestra, was kept busy running back and forth with the views of both parties, which were as far apart as different views could be. As yet no settlement has been made, and tomorrow will see some fun in the Mapleson camp.

A DISCLAIMER FROM COL. MAPLESON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Special dispatches sent last night from New York to St. Louis, San Francisco, and perhaps other cities, stating that Col. Mapleson is in arrears to Mme. Gerster, and that she will not go to San Francisco, are emphatically denied by Col. Mapleson. Mme. Gerster telegraphed this evening to the Palace Hotel to retain her rooms. The whole company, with the exception of Patti and Nicolini, leave here Saturday night or Sunday for the West, stopping at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, and Salt Lake, and thence to San Francisco. Mme. Patti receives a twenty-days' furlough, commencing next week, and will occupy the time in rest, recreation, and traveling, and rejoin the company at Cincinnati.

## THE VETERANS.

### Annual Encampment of the Indiana Grand Army of the Republic—The Order in a Flourishing Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began today with a good attendance. Commander Dickinson and Assistant-Adjutant-General Bennett, of the Illinois Department, each made a short speech, the former advocating the establishment of a National soldiers' home,

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily (*excluding Sunday*) *one year* | $10.00 |
| Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month | 1.00 |
| Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year | 5.00 |
| Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year | 5.00 |
| Saturday edition, double sheet | 2.00 |
| Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages | 2.00 |
| Weekly Tribune, one year | 1.00 |

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 5 weeklies (one free to agent) | 5.00 |

For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.
Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 30 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

*Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.*

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

| *Foreign and Domestic.* | *Per Copy.* |
|---|---|
| Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper | 2 cents |
| Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper | 3 cents |
| Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper | 4 cents |

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.


AMUSEMENTS.

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham. Afternoon, "Household Fairy" and "Brighton." Evening, "Ruth's Romance" and "Where's the Cat?"

**Grand Opera-House.**
Clark street, near Washington. McCaull Opera Co. in "The Beggar Student." Afternoon and evening.

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Academy of Music.**
Halsted street, near Madison. Buffalo Bill in "The Prairie Wolf." Afternoon and evening.

**Standard Theatre.**
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "A Diamond Mystery." Afternoon and evening.

**Hershey Music-Hall.**
Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Gems of Sculpture" at 8 p. m.

**Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.**
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

**Chicago Museum and Theatre.**
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

**National Panorama.**
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9a. m. to 11 p. m.

**Third Presbyterian Church.**
Corner Ashland and Ogden avenues. Lecture by Prof. William I. Marshall. Subject: "Yellowstone Park."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 10, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Entered Apprentices will please report promptly.
H. H. HILL, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

WARMER and fair weather.

THE Post-Route bill has passed the House.

GALES are again doing havoc in Great Britain.

THE House of Representatives adjourned over Washington's Birthday.

AN Iowa State Convention of Irishmen was held at Davenport yesterday.

DE LESSEPS and Coppee become members of the French Academy—Immortals.

THE Indiana Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic are "encamped" at Indianapolis.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Ill., has suspended its educational work from lack of funds.

MEISSONIER has retracted, and the *Gaulois* critic will not have to kill young Meissonier in a duel.

GOLD shipments to Europe began in New York yesterday, and will be continued today and tomorrow.

TEN millions of 8 per cent bonds have been called by the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest to cease May 1.

GROUND will soon be broken for the Home Fire-Insurance building at the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets.

MR. PULLMAN arrived in Chicago yesterday. His views on financial topics, of great interest, are given on another page.

THE twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College were held at the Grand Opera-House yesterday.

FIRING was heard yesterday morning at Suakin. The sounds came from the direction of Trinkitat. No Egyptians threw themselves into the Red Sea.

VON EISENDECKER, the German Minister, is sure that when the American people have once gotten to taking Bismarck's soothing sirup they will cry for it.

A VERY important subsidy bill passed the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, giving the Canadian Pacific Railroad a bonus of nearly thirty millions of dollars.

GEN. GORDON intends to go on a mission to El Mahdi. He wants to know what became of Hicks Pasha. Look out for the epitaph: "Gone to meet Hicks Pasha."

AFTER a long debate, Senator Morgan yesterday withdrew his amendment to the Banking bill providing that National banks be allowed to deposit bonds as security for circulation in separate States.

DETAILS of the havoc wrought by Tuesday's cyclone in the South Atlantic States are even more horrible than first and subsequent reports. In the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., the track of the storm is ten miles long and as straight as an arrow. After skipping the earth for forty miles it fell upon Rockingham, N. C., where twenty-five persons are reported killed and immense damage was done to property. From the entire path of the storm in Georgia and Alabama come mournful reports of death and destruction.

TEN THOUSAND dollars were appropriated by the Senate yesterday for contingent expenses, it being claimed that the money was necessary to enable the Committee on Privileges and Elections to continue its investigations.

A BILL providing for the severe punishment of persons falsely pretending to be Government officers passed the Senate yesterday. This measure is intended to stop the blackmailing operations carried on by alleged detectives and secret-service officers.

CONGRESSMAN BAYNE, of Pennsylvania, declares openly that Blaine is the choice of the mass of the Republican voters in the Keystone State and in New York. In Mr. Bayne's opinion the Democrats dread Blaine's nomination, but pray for Arthur's.

A RESOLUTION was passed by the House yesterday calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether or not the Northern Pacific claims any lands on which homestead or preemption entries had been made previous to the time of the final location of the road.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., has been almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, owing to the terrible destruction of property by storm and flood, and it is said that several years of prosperity will hardly put the town where it was before the flood. Uniontown, Ky., and Metropolis, Ill., are similarly afflicted. The water is almost out of Lawrenceburg and Aurora. The river at Cairo is nearly stationary, and the people believe the worst is over.

A VIGOROUS attack was made yesterday in the House on several of the aristocratic leanings of the West Point martinets, but the Representatives as a whole seemed inclined to perpetuate the existing offenses, refused to punish hazing by expulsion, and declined to cut down the appropriation for the Board of Visitors, the usual Military Academy bill being reported back to the House by the Committee of the Whole and passed by a vote of 250 to 4.

IN the matter of the O'Donnell inquiry in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, Mr. Belmont expressed the opinion that Mr. Hewitt, in calling upon Minister West after the passage of the O'Donnell resolution, did an unwise and improper thing. Mr. Hewitt, in justification of his action, exhibited a letter from Minister West which had been written after Hewitt's call. Mr. West, in this letter, assures Mr. Hewitt that, as he recollects the visit, the talk on the O'Donnell resolution was incidental, and that Mr. Hewitt, instead of "back-capping" the measure, urged the British Minister to do all possible to secure prompt compliance with its request. There was a quarrel between Belmont and Hewitt during the proceedings of the committee. Belmont has entered upon the somewhat large job of making out that there is no foundation for the letter of Minister West as outlined above.

THE House Committee on Commerce has agreed to add a section to the Reagan bill. This addition will provide for a commission of three members "to whom shall be referred questions in dispute." This would imply that the commission would act merely as jurors. What is wanted is a strict law in the first place, and, in the second, a powerful and executory commission to carry the law into effect, whether their services are asked for by any one or not. It seems probable, from what is known of the attitude of the committeemen toward this railroad question, that the people will get no very great benefit in anything which comes from this committee, although great pains may be taken to fix up a good-sounding report. "Popular representation" seems to bring about the election of too many lawyers and solicitors for corporations. The people are only just awaking to the fact that this is "a government of the people by corporations and for corporations."

A VERY pretty exchange of substantial courtesies has taken place between the United States and Great Britain. Some time ago H. B. M. ship Resolute was abandoned in the Arctic. She was brought back by American sailors, the salvage paid by the United States, and the ship, after being repaired, presented to England free of cost. Having learned of the desire of the Government at Washington to procure a suitable ship to prosecute the search for the Greely party, England has hastened to return the favor, and has presented the United States with the ship Alert, fully equipped for Arctic service, and the gift has been accepted in a cordial note by the President. When the generous gift was reported to the House Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to have the Secretary of State's communication spread upon the journal of the House. Mr. Finerty, of the Second District of Illinois, objected, and it became necessary to put the motion to a vote, Congressmen Finerty and Robinson alone voting in the negative.

THE arguments of the radical free-traders before the Committee on Ways and Means are given fully in our dispatches this morning. Some of the remarks of Mr. Anderson, who made the leading speech, were exceedingly clear and well-chosen. For instance, the great impression always made on a committee by a vociferous crowd of iron men, or wool men, or any other special interest, was so made because the committee beheld only piecemeal views; each portion of the picture was magnified out of its proper relation to the general subject; free raw material benefited everybody; with such facilities manufacturers could capture the trade of South America; employés of protected manufacturers were paid no more than employés of the unprotected; American workmen got along more rapidly than Europeans, and would always command more money than such competitors; as for the woes of a change in tariff, almost every dealer in salable articles goes through as great fluctuations occasionally without any special mention of the fact. All these good points were greatly dulled by the ultra uses to which the orator proceeded to put them, and the gentlemen who followed him were equally visionary and impracticable as to ultimate results. During the reading of Mr. Shearman's paper Mr. Hewitt engaged the reader in a lively controversy, the colloquy being the second sharp one Hewit had enjoyed yesterday.

THE Bradlaugh puzzle defies solution. A more extraordinary series of episodes has not been recorded in modern history. Yesterday, in spite of the energetic efforts of a Government which but a day before had been sustained by a majority of forty-nine votes, the House of Commons voted, 226 to 175, to refuse the member from Northampton his seat. It will be remembered that the Government sustained a humiliating defeat on the same question about a year ago. Warned by that disaster, Mr. Gladstone last night asked only for time. If the House would wait the Premier believed the atheist could be squelched by a newly-instituted lawsuit. But the House would not wait. Lord Randolph Churchill called the Northampton electors "a mob." Mr. Labouchère in vain protested against the language. The Speaker, a non-partisan official, refused to restrict the expressions of a member, and ruled the words in order. The Government took the part of the Northampton voters, but without result. The question thus grows. Like the Mississippi, like the burning of Chicago, it had an insignificant beginning, but it may be a spectacle for all mankind. It is the citadel of Toryism, for within its battlements of bigotry and political clap-trap they can always beat the Ministry. But should they ever attain power again through this imbroglio they will be marching straight to their own funeral. The Borough of Northampton has been disfranchised for four years, while atheists sit in rows in the Commons and teachers of atheism are buried pompously in Westminster Abbey.

### *DESTRUCTIVE STORM AREAS.*

The daily record of disaster caused by the floods in the Ohio River Valley is now supplemented by a still sadder record of loss of human life and the almost instantaneous destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property by the terrific wind-storms which have swept through the Southern States. Since Sunday last there has been a triple visitation of storm areas which appear to have been independent of each other; the first a rain-storm of unusual proportions; the second, a snow and sleet storm accompanied by intense cold; and the third, a cyclone and electric storm, accompanied by rain and hail. The first storm appeared Sunday, the 17th, on the Pacific coast, and soon turned the rivers in California into raging floods, interrupting travel, washing away railroad tracks, and destroying bridges, but fortunately not involving serious loss of life. Monday, the 18th, a blizzard formed in Montana and Northern Dakota, moving southeast, the main portion of it, however, passing through the northern part of Minnesota and Wisconsin. As the reader will remember, a touch of it was felt here Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by a driving snow and decided change in temperature.

The third and most destructive storm of all was the cyclone which started from the Gulf of Mexico and traveled northeast through Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, accompanied by terrific rain and hail storms, and in some cases by electric storms of unprecedented energy. The first accurate accounts locate it in Northern Georgia, about noon of Tuesday. As it struck in the vicinity of Rome at 1:30 p. m. and in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., at 8 p. m. of the same day, a distance of about 400 miles, it must have traveled about sixty miles an hour, though in some places the speed was estimated at from eighty to 100 miles per hour, an estimate which probably refers to the whirling motion rather than to the general forward movement of the storm.

In this grand march of the elements of destruction, this advance of the main army, as it were, it should be noticed that other and smaller columns were also at work—such as the storm which swept down the Ohio Valley, adding to the ravages already occasioned by the flood, and local cyclones of contracted area, confined to Kentucky and Tennessee. It is noticeable that there is no apparent connection betw een these storms. Each would have happened without the other. The Pacific-coast storm was traveling in the wrong direction to have crossed the mountains and developed into the Dakota blizzard, and there was not time enough for the Dakota blizzard to have kept on its way to the gulf to be converted into a cyclone by meeting the warmer air and turned from its course in an opposit direction, and, besides, these storms rarely cross the mountains and become continuous. As the storm did not reach Chicago until Tuesday afternoon, and the cyclone was sweeping across Georgia some hours before, it is evident that the two had no connection with each other.

The Southern storm this year is two months earlier than the destructive one of last year, which occurred in April. It has swept over a much greater area of country, as that was confined to Mississippi and Georgia, and this has carried death and destruction through four States and has been attended by natural phenomena and material results which are almost unprecedented. The loss of life has been terrible. In 1883 509 lives were lost by tornadoes. The seven most destructive ones of the series killed thirteen in Arkansas, twenty in Texas, 250 in Georgia and Mississippi, sixty-seven in Wisconsin and Illinois, twenty in Indiana, twelve in Dakota, and fifty in Minnesota, the season lasting from April to September. It is now probable that when the full list of casualties comes in from Tuesday's storm it will be found nearly 800 persons have lost their lives, as between 400 and 500 cases have been reported already, and the larger part of the area remains to be heard from.

The rapid succession of volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, floods, cyclones, blizzards, and other natural disturbances would seem to indicate that there has been some unusual convulsion in our atmosphere, or that the earth's surface has been so changed as to interfere in some mysterious manner with its equilibrium and the equality of pressure. We leave this, however, to the scientists to explain. What most concerns the unscientific laymen is the extraordinary increase of the destructive power and energy of these manifestations of Mother Nature. For the last four or five years they have steadily increased in number, have covered wider areas, and have involved greater destruction of life and property. Unless by some unknown law the earth settles down to steady behavior it will not be long before existence upon its surface will become as uncertain as existence would be in its interior.

### *AN IGNORAMUS IN POLITICS.*

Elsewhere we print a communication from S. W. Allerton, of the eveners' ring, which is made up in about equal parts of ignorance, impertinence, and bad grammar. Scarcely any other result could be expected from a gentleman whose misinformation totally disqualifies him from entering the domain of political economy, and whose dislike of THE TRIBUNE is based on its refusal two or three years ago to indorse the course of Conkling in his malicious warfare on President Garfield. There are only two assertions in it worthy of notice. One is, that THE TRIBUNE is "Democratic" because it looks with favor upon the moderate reduction of the war tariff; that Randall is Republican because he believes in high protection; and the other that the country was in a woful state of depression from 1846 to 1860 because the tariff exactions of that period were not high enough.

1. If Randall is a Republican because he believes in maintaining a war tariff, then the Republican party may expect enormous accessions from New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, and the Solid South from the mass of so-called Democrats represented by the New York *Sun*, the New York *World*, the Philadelphia *Times*, the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the Nashville *American*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* and the *Picayune*, the Memphis *Avalanche*, the Mobile *Register*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and a score of other influential newspapers regarded as Democratic organs. But if THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is "Democratic" because it advocates a reduction of war taxes, then the Republican Tariff Commission of last year was also Democratic in proposing the same thing, and the Senate, House of Representatives, and President, who were regarded as Republicans last year, were actually Democrats because they assented to a considerable extent to the scheme then proposed by the Republican Commission. And the interesting and important question arises: Is Sam Allerton a Democrat because he agrees with Randall and Dana and is opposed to a scheme of tax reduction that was inaugurated by a Republican Congress and Republican President?

2. THE TRIBUNE has already quoted the census statistics, which show that the American manufacturing interests increased at a further rate under the influence of a low tariff during the two decades preceding 1860 than under a high tariff during the two decades following that date. To this may be added that Mr. Justin Morrill himself, when proposing the tariff of 1861, explicitly declared that the year 1860, when the tariff was less than 15 per cent, had been the most prosperous year the American people had ever enjoyed; and he advocated the large increase of duties proposed by his bill on the ground that increased revenue was necessary in view of the Civil War expenses. The period between 1848 and 1860 was also subjected to the depressing and injurious influences of a heterogeneous system of State currency perpetually expanding, contracting, and exploding, and the progress of the country was impeded by the embargo of slow and costly transportation in the then infancy of steel railroads and iron ocean steamers. Surplus agricultural production was small, and cheap and adequate means of getting it to distant markets had not yet been invented or developed; but in spite of all these obstacles American industry under low taxation grew and flourished at a rate exceeding the relative progress of the high "protection" era brought on by the necessities of the War.

Mr. Sam Allerton's ignorance of the history of his country and of the status of the political parties of today renders him totally unqualified to discuss the question he has taken up. But his egotistical habits prompt him to rush into print and expose his lack of knowledge. He would have the United States Government conducted upon the same line of policy as the Chicago Stock-Yards and the "Eveners' Ring," from the profits of which he has waxed rich and swaggers; he would have the crafty few enriched at the cost of the honest simple-minded multitude; he would measure party loyalty by adherence to the narrow and selfish standard which governs his own dealings with the public. He resents the smallest infringement upon the bounty which certain classes enjoy under excessive and outrageous taxation while he opposes every concession to the welfare of the masses. His ideas of what a tariff should be are fairly set forth in the following verse, which he ought to learn by heart and recite in lieu of any original contributions:

> Protection, in a nutshell, means
> A right for certain classes;
> A little law that intervenes
> To help them rob the masses.
> The rich may put their prices high;
> The poor shall be compelled to buy.

That expresses Allerton's idea of "protection" to a dot, and every one who does not subscribe to it is a "Democrat" in his eyes.

### *"OUR TERRITORY."*

The now famous phrase, "Our territory," repeated by Mr. Cable in his interview in yesterday's TRIBUNE, expresses in two words the actual cause of the bitterness of feeling between Mr. Vanderbilt and his opponents in the Rock Island. What is more, this phrase covers a source of bitterness and enmity between competitive railroads all over the country. It is a pithy embodiment of a new principle in railroading—that "paralleling" is war—and is the prophecy of the disruption of every pool that does not recognize this principle.

The hard feeling that has now blazed forth into accusations and recriminations is not a new thing. It dates at least two years back, to the defeat of the attempts of the Northwestern to secure the traffic of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and to cut the Rock Island out of its proper share of it. It is not because some officer wearing the Vanderbilt livery has been refused a place at the board of the Rock Island that Vanderbilt rages and imagines vain things. It is not because he believes that any of the Rock Island trustees have been switching into their pockets some of the coal and iron profits that should have gone to the stockholders that his billionaire virtue has broken out into righteous wrath. But it is because the Rock Island, by its alliances with the Cedar Rapids Road and with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road, has gone into St. Paul and other parts of what Vanderbilt wanted to monopolize as "his territory" that he has given the rein to his 2:10¼ tongue. Nor is that the sum total of his provocation. The Rock Island has entered into the tripartite agreement with the Union Pacific and the St. Paul in order to protect itself from the incursions of Vanderbilt's Northwestern among other roads into its "territory" and into the territory beyond, from which it had been receiving business over the lines of the Union Pacific. Vanderbilt has, as Mr. Cable shows, been building lines to and across the main line of the Rock Island, but he demands the double privilege of invading at his heart's content its territory and of bullying it out of doing the slightest thing to defend itself.

There is no railroad man in the United States who is at this moment doing more of this belligerent paralleling than Vanderbilt himself. His recently consummated alliance with the Reading has no other purpose than to parallel the coal business of the Pennsylvania, and the extensions of the Reading which he is now constructing to give it connections with Buffalo and Pittsburg are simply more paralleling. Within a day or two the telegraph has informed us that a bill was on its way through the Maryland Legislature to enable the Western Maryland Road to be extended to and through Baltimore. Mr. Vanderbilt has bought the Western Maryland, and intends when he obtains this charter to use it to parallel the Baltimore & Ohio, extending it at one end to tidewater and at the other to a junction with his Pennsylvania lines, and so with the Western lines.

But Vanderbilt, while insisting on paralleling every one else, insists that no one shall parallel him. No one according to him must be privileged to say "our territory" but the members of the Vanderbilt family. The public have felt the liveliest kind of misgivings stir their prophetic souls as they listened to the talk of railroad men about "our territory." How will they feel when they realize Vanderbilt's demand that all of it shall be his? His position is, that he shall be free to go into the territory of the Pennsylvania Road, or the Baltimore & Ohio, or the Rock Island, or the Union Pacific, or the Grand Trunk, as he has done, but that none of these corporations shall be at liberty to venture upon any competitive territory where he has established himself. A fine prospect this "principle" opens for the maintenance of the values of the railroad property of others than the Vanderbilts. It is a simple demand that the Vanderbilts be allowed to go on by paralleling to wreck every railroad in the country whose business they want to confiscate, but that every property they thus attack must adopt the Quaker policy of non-resistance.

There is not a word in anything of Vanderbilt's utterances to show that he has the faintest conception of the crisis upon which railroad property is entering. He only has a dim autocratic feeling that he is not having things all his own way, and that enrages him. The solemn truth is, that at this moment one of the greatest railroad wars this country has ever seen has already begun. Paralleling, whether done by building new lines or by making new alliances and connections, is war, and that is precisely what our railroad corporations are doing—Vanderbilt's the most actively of them all. He thinks he can blind the public to these facts by talking to the New York papers about the "harmony" prevailing between the roads and advising the public to buy stocks, while he is pursuing the policy which most surely will wreck values. But we are happy to say that the public show no sign of being gulled by his expensive advice.

### *BISMARCK'S EXPLANATION.*

Bismarck's letter to his subordinate directing the return of the Lasker resolution in no wise palliates the discourtesy of which the German Chancellor has been guilty towards the American Congress, but it aggravates the insult which he has put upon the German Reichstag. Perhaps the American Congress may properly take the ground that if the German Parliament submits to such an indignity at the hands of a Government Minister as Bismarck has offered in refusing to transmit to it a respectful communication addressed to it by the Parliament of a friendly Power, and not involving any diplomatic controversy, then the German Reichstag is not entitled to the consideration which the American Congress showed it in passing a resolution of condolence upon the death of one of its members, and Congress made a mistake in recognizing the Reichstag upon an equal footing. Certainly Bismarck's communication makes it more an affair between him and the German Parliament than between him and the American Congress.

For the rest, Bismarck's statement of the reasons which have governed his conduct is confused and illogical. He admits that "any recognition in a foreign country of the personal qualities of a German, especially when made by so important a body as the House of Representatives, is gratifying to our [the German Government's] feelings." Then the resolution was proper enough and there are no diplomatic reasons for rejecting it. But he declines to permit it to reach the German Reichstag because it contains "an opinion regarding the object and effect of Lasker's political activity which is opposed to *my* convictions." If the German Reichstag shall acquiesce in Bismarck's dictum, then the conclusion will be inevitable that the German Empire is a despotic Government, in which Bismarck, without so much as consulting the Emperor, is supreme. In that case the only dignified course the House of Representatives can take is to pass another resolution acknowledging its error as a constitutional legislative body in addressing a communication to a mere creature of despotism and denouncing Bismarck as a tyrant and a boor. It will then remain for Germany, or rather Bismarck, to take such action as the Government (Bismarck) shall see fit to take.

To understand just how Bismarck's "convictions" clash. with the sentiment of the American resolution the latter should be read again. We reproduce it below:

*Resolved*, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman Eduard Lasker.

That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political, and economic condition of those peoples, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the Capital of the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member.

It appears, then, that Bismarck denies that "devotion to free and liberal ideas has materially advanced the social, political, and economic condition" of the human race. It is certainly very natural that a man holding his autocratic position should be opposed to "free and liberal ideas." He has no more sympathy with the advancement of the "social, political, and economic condition of the people" than was entertained by a Germanic tribal chieftan in barbarous ages. But what bearing has that upon the matter? The resolution was not framed to comport with his feudal ideas. It was not addressed to him. He could act as the agent for transmitting it to the Reichstag without surrendering any of his "convictions." He could continue to "advocate before the Emperor" his despotic theories of government just the same after sending the resolution to the German Parliament as before. There would have been no inconsistency in such an attitude. But the fact is, that this resolution gave him, an opportunity to display before the world the full measure of the despotism he exercises, and he is not willing that the German Parliament, so called, shall be contaminated with any utterances applauding popular aspirations for political and social freedom. He could not forego the opportunity of proclaiming to the world that the German Reichstag is completely subservient to his bidding, and that he is answerable to nobody so long as a weak old monarch chooses to abdicate in his favor.

It may be prudent for the American Government to instruct its Minister at Berlin to ascertain definitly whether there is no means of bringing the resolution of the American Congress before the German Reichstag except through the German Chancellor. If Bismarck has not abused his own authority, and if the German Reichstag has no means to assert its own rights and dignity, then the House of Representatives should rescind the resolution it passed and substitute one condoling with the family and friends of Lasker, and lamenting that his efforts and the efforts of other German Liberals have made absolutely no progress in rescuing the German people from a despotism which is obsolete in almost every other civilized country.

Whatever course the House of Representatives may take to resent Bismarck's discourtesy, the interest of people everywhere will be concerned mainly in the manner in which the German Reichstag shall receive the greater insult Bismarck has visited upon that body. If it shall fail to resent his interference, if it shall not insist upon his retirement, or if it shall not exact the transmission of the American resolution, and thereby put down the Junker and upstart who is playing the tyrant, then it will be clear that the pretense of constitutional government in Germany is a fraud, and the widespread sympathy which the movement towards German unification and advancement has evoked in this and other free countries will disappear and give place to the pity and contempt with which a free people always regard the victims of despotism.

THE board of army and navy officers appointed to report upon the location of foundries for the manufacture of heavy ordnance have performed their duty as well as could be expected under the circumstances. In general terms, they report that the Government "should establish on its own territory a plant for the fabrication of cannon, and should contract with private parties to such amounts as would enable them to supply from the private industries of the country the forged and tempered materials." They also recommend that States with any pretensions to military power should provide themselves with sufficient factory facilities for making experimental guns and fabricating cannon on a moderate scale. In conclusion, they recommend that the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, be selected as the site for the army gun factory, and the Washington Navy-Yard as the site for the navy gun factory. It may be a matter of local pride to make our heavy guns at home, but as the army does not need them, and the coast defenses are in no danger, and we have no navy that can use them, there does not seem to be any pressing call for them. If we know that we *can* make them we need not be under any apprehension that they will not be forthcoming when wanted.

MR. SAM ALLERTON, at the end of an interview, gives the animus of his hostility towards THE TRIBUNE. It was because THE TRIBUNE did not side with Conkling against President Garfield. This is what Allerton says:

> It was a great misfortune when the lobby in Washington contrived to get Conkling and Thurman out of the Senate. These two men could not be bought like cattle. That is why they are not in power today. The lobbyists and political liars in Washington have managed through such papers as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to influence public opinion against Conkling by calling him "boss" and all that sort of thing. The truth will prevail some time, though, and Roscoe Conkling will be rated as he ought to be by the American people.

We now know what is the matter with Samuel. If THE TRIBUNE had gone back on President Garfield and indorsed the factions and hostile course of Peacock Conkling, and had upheld him in his guerrilla warfare against the new Administration, Mr. Allerton would think THE TRIBUNE was a pretty good protection paper, and its editor not a bad sort of fellow. But as THE TRIBUNE was loyal to Garfield and defended him against the malevolent assaults of Conkling it sank into a free-trade Democratic journal in the strabismal optics of Mr. Sam Allerton.

The way Mr. Conkling got out of the Senate is not stated quite accurately by his devotee. The fact is, Conkling absconded from his seat. He alone is responsible for the contrivance whereby he got out, and none were more surprised than Garfield's friends whom Allerton calls the "lobby." Conkling resolved to bend the President to do his will or to break him. He suddenly resigned his seat and jerked little Platt out with him—leaving the Senate in the control of the Democrats; and then he strode up to Albany and demanded a reelection at the hands of the Legislature as a rebuke and condemnation of President Garfield by the Empire State for appointing Judge Robertson Collector of the Port of New York without asking Conkling's permission. The Legislature refused to be used by Conkling for any such base purpose, but proceeded to fill the two vacancies with Miller and Lapham. And that's how Conkling "got out of the Senate," and if Mr. Allerton were not extraordinarily unfamiliar with the notorious events of recent political history he would not make such an exposure of his ignorance. We regret having lost the friendship of so great and good a man as Mr. A. in declining to join him in knifing Garfield and booming for Conkling, but we don't see how it can be helped or what is to be done about it.

"THEN you think a continuance of a high-protective tariff is necessary to our National prosperity?"

"I do. I am a most emphatic believer in a stiff-protective tariff. Protect American industries against European cheap labor and our working-people will have plenty to do. The wealth of this Nation depends upon well-employed and well-paid labor, and not on the extent of our exports or imports."—*Mr. Allerton's Interview.*

Sam appears oblivious to the fact that if the surplus agricultural products of this country were not exported our farmers would be in a wretched and distressed condition, for their crops would be almost unsalable at any price. The South would suffer fearfully by inability to find a home market for its cotton. The breakdown of the farmers would destroy the prosperity of the townspeople dependent on them for a market for their surplus goods. Every bull-whacker and hog-drover except Allerton knows enough to know that a foreign market for our constantly-increasing agricultural surpluses is indispensable to American prosperity.

Our manufacturing industries are "protected" by a high-tariff wall against European cheap labor, and yet "our working-people" have *not* plenty to do, and tens of thousands of them are working at low wages, or on half time, and other thousands can find no employment in the highly-protected mills and factories. Those who have thought the deepest on tariff taxation have arrived at the conclusion that our tariff as now constituted, in taxing heavily all kinds of raw materials of manufacture, and also taxing manufactures at each stage of progress to completion or perfection, operates as an expense of manufacture, and thereby adds to the cost of production and the price which the consumer must pay, and that this enhancement of the expense of manufacture is about equal to the duties imposed. But all this is far beyond the comprehension of this new light in the domain of political economy, whose theory is that the more severely a people are taxed the more they are protected, and the better they are off!

THE municipal election in Philadelphia Tuesday was one of the most exciting contests of the kind that city has ever passed through. The vote cast was something enormous for a local election.

> The present Democratic Mayor, Samuel G. King, who owes his election to the backing of the Committee of "One Hundred," again had the same influence in his favor, but his Republican opponent, Mr. William B. Smith, was a man of excellent character, and was himself formerly one of the Committee of One Hundred.

The Democrats expected to retain the votes of many municipal-reform Republicans, and intended to claim the result as an evidence of Sam Randall's ability to carry Pennsylvania at the Presidential election. It was to be a big Randall boom, and here is the way it came out:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smith (Rep.) for Mayor | 86,555 |
| King (Dem.) for Mayor | 76,459 |
| Republican majority | 10,096 |

At the previous Mayoralty election the result was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stokley (Rep.) | 72,428 |
| King (Dem.) | 78,215 |
| Democratic majority | 5,787 |

This indicates an enormous swing back to old lines. But the Republicans did better on the rest of their ticket where there was less "scratching" than for King, who was personally quite popular. For City Solicitor the Republican majority is 13,733, and on the remainder of the ticket about the same.

DISCUSSING the situation of the Republican party now as compared with 1880, the Boston *Journal* says: "Today, instead of insisting upon the nomination of this man and vehemently denouncing that of another, the mass of the Republican party is demanding the nomination of the man who will commend himself to the country. In other directions the Republican party is in a better condition to make a successful campaign. In the instinct of a platform the party will be able to agree with practical unanimity not only upon the tariff, the silver issue, and the like, but such progress has been made that it can put in its platform a declaration in favor of the reform of the civil service which has been inaugurated under the present commission."

MR. BABB, an Iowa Legislator, has sent to various newspapers a copy of a joint resolution he has introduced in the Legislature of his State on the subject of divorce. It declares our present system one of "legalized polygamy," and adds that the trouble mainly grows out of the "diverse systems of procedure and causes of divorce" in the different States. Further, it declares reform by constitutional amendment to be impracticable, and that "the only practical method of procuring the desired uniformity of action on this subject, as well as on laws pertaining to mercantile paper, methods of conveyancing, and other subjects upon which such uniformity is so necessary to the good of the common whole, is by concert of action on the part of the several States and Territories themselves." Therefore, it directs the Governor of Iowa to call for a general convention of States and Territories (each to send two representatives), to be held at the Capital of Iowa a year from next May, to take all these subjects into consideration and to recommend suitable legislation to the various States. Commenting on the above the New York *Post* remarks:

> When the convention meets, if it ever does meet, it will apparently, by the terms of the resolution, be precluded from recommending any constitutional amendment on the subject. We would suggest to Mr. Babb that this is unwise. The study of our institutions has no doubt made him familiar with the fact that even the Constitution of the United States was the result of a movement started by a convention of a few States, called to consider the necessity of a uniform commercial system; and that in those early days there were conservatives who dreaded, just as he does now, any change in the fundamental law. Yet it was found, as Bancroft and other historians have shown, that uniformity could not be obtained without a new Constitution. This was felt to be a dreadful step toward centralization, and yet we have survived it, and so it is possible that we might survive a change giving Congress the right to pass a uniform law, at least, on the subject of marriage and divorce.

IN his report to the House of Representatives recommending the passage of Congressman Davis' bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building on the bridewell dock property in this city, Representative Worthington said:

> The ground upon which it is proposed to erect the building is owned by the Government. The building appears to be a necessity for the use of appraisers and for the storage of imported goods pending examination. The Government is renting a building for this purpose at a rental of $6,500 a year. The duties collected upon imports at this point are annually increasing. For the last five years they have been as follows:
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | 1879 | $1,867,958 | 1883 | $3,896,711 |
> | 1880 | 2,548,406 | 1883 | 4,075,132 |
> | 1881 | 2,951,030 | | |
>
> The erection of the building is recommended by Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Secretary himself, as well as by the House Committee on Public Buildings.

IT borders on the ridiculous and outrageous that two Senators and one Representative from the rotten borough State of Nevada, representing probably less than 50,000 population, have the right to say that the vast and fertile Territory of Dakota, with its rapidly growing population of near *half a million*, is not entitled to a place in the sisterhood of States. Perhaps the Democratic gentlemen now holding the positions referred to may be ready to vote for the admission of Dakota when the opportunity is afforded. Nevertheless the disproportion between the political power of 50,000 citizens in Nevada and 500,000 citizens in Dakota is very striking, and ought not to be dependent upon the tardy justice of party feeling for correction.—*Ex.*

THE Elgin saloonkeepers are all torn to concerning the large numbers of indictments found against them at the last session of the grand jury for selling liquor to children and drunkards, and were to hold a meeting today to devise some means for mutual protection and relief. While these gentlemen are holding these meetings it might be well for them also to take some measures by which they could become more familiar with the laws of the State, and by that means avoid the frequent violations of statute and ordinance which bring them under the penalties to which they are liable.

THE Democratic Governor of West Virginia is adding to the Democratic muddle on the tariff question. At a meeting of the State Wool-Growers' Association at Wheeling Wednesday, he made a speech, in which he said:

> Before I was a Democrat I was a Whig, and the good Whig idea of protection was very deeply ground into me, and I think all of it has not been ground out. West Virginia has been but slightly developed. I am not one of those who believes in a tariff for revenue only. While protection is the doctrine of the Republican party, it is also the idea of a very large majority

the man who will commend
ntry. "In other directions the
is in a better condition to
campaign. In the matter of
y will be able to agree with
y not only upon the tariff,
d the like, but such progress
it can put in its platform a
r of the reform of the civil
been inaugurated under the
n."

Iowa Legislator, has sent
pers a copy of a joint
duced in the Legislature of
subject of divorce. It de-
system one of "legalized
ds that the trouble mainly
"diverse systems of pro-
of divorce" in the different
t declares reform by consta-
nt to be impracticable, and
otical method of procuring
nity of action on this sub-
laws pertaining to mercantile
of conveyancing, and other
hich such uniformity is so
od of the common whole, is
on on the part of the several
ries themselves." Therefore,
rnor of Iowa to call for a
a of States and Territories
representatives), to be held
owa a year from next May,
subjects into consideration
suitable legislation to the
commending on the above the
marks:

ion meets, if it ever does meet,
y the terms of the resolution
ecommending any constitutional
subject. We would suggest
e is unwise. The study of our
doubt made him familiar with
he Constitution of the United
t of a movement started by
States, called to consider the
form commercial system; and
ays there were conservatives
as he does now, any change in
. Yet it was found, as Ban-
orians have shown, that uni-
obtained without a new Consti-
it to be a dreadful step toward
et we have survived it, and so
might survive a change giving
o pass a uniform law, at least
rriage and divorce.

the House of Representa-
ng the passage of Congress-
ppropriating $50,000 for the
blic building on the bridewell
this city, Representative

which it is proposed to erect
rned by the Government. The
e a necessity for the use of
the storage of imported goods
n. The Government is renting
urpose at a rental of $3,500 a
collected upon imports at this
increasing. For the last five
n as follows:
97,053 1883 ..... $3,606,711
48,496 1882 ..... 4,075,161
051,557

he building is recommended by
pointed by the Secretary of the
e Secretary himself, as well as
mittee on Public Buildings.

he ridiculous and outrageous
rs and one Representative
borough State of Nevada,
bably less than 50,000 popu-
right to say that the vast and
of Dakota, with its rapidly
on of near *half a million*, is
a place in the sisterhood of
the Democratic gentlemen
positions referred to may be
or the admission of Dakota
unity is afforded. Nevertheless
between the political power
in Nevada and 500,000 citizens
y striking, and ought not to be
the tardy justice of party feel-
n.—*Ex.*

aloonkeepers are all torn up
large numbers of indictments
them at the last session of the
selling liquor to children and
were to hold a meeting Sunday
means for mutual protection
le these gentlemen are holding
t might be well for them also
asures by which they could be-
liar with the laws of the State,
ans avoid the frequent viola-
and ordinance which brings
penalties to which they are

atic Governor of West Vir-
to the Democratic muddle on
tion. At a meeting of the
ers' Association at Wheeling
made a speech, in which he

Democrat I was a Whig; and the
of protection was very deeply
nd I think all of it has not been
t Virginia has been but slightly
not one of those who believe in
monly. While protection is the
ublican party, it is also the idea
jority of the Democrats of this
hould have nothing to do with

*n News* (Dem.) remarks:
rt of Congress so far. Wonder if
ll inure against blunders by sit-
thing in particular?
s have commenced since the
n. The record will show that
or's fears were not without

Committee on Elections at
r hearing argument on be-
the Kansas contested election
rs. Peters, decided (11 to 1) to
f the right of Peters, the sit-
his seat.

AN should by some means be
ublic professions of friendship
orsey. Perhaps Dorsey wants
t to abut up.

ERSONALS.

man, the blind deaf-mute,
, makes a touching appeal to the
to establish a special kindergar-
ren.

wett is a Director in twenty
s. Samuel Sloan in twenty-three,
enty-four, George B. Roberts in
tus Schell in twenty-eight, Sid-
rty-six, and Frederick L. Ames in

t (ten). John C. Fremont is
dence in New Brighton, S. I., is
attacked a few days ago by in-
vented him from attending to
days, but he is now in excellent

rd," of New Orleans, mill-
of the Louisiana lottery, politic-
the most powerful man in the
ess in the Crescent City only a
hout a cent as agent of the Ken-
pany.

r in the Government Printing-
gion relates that when Senator
r bill speech was in process of
nator brought his secretary to
ding. The secretary suggested
en the Senator said: "Who is
this speech, you or I?" The
was printed in accordance with
es without further debate.

Viscount Berehaven, who
Earl of Bantry, there are others
the romance of the peerage as
e soldiers in the army. Viscount
son of the Earl of Winchelsea,
time as a trooper in the same
ues." The Hon. Richard West-
ord Rossmore, of Orange note-
other day, was a Sergeant in the
ns, and Lord Melville's nephew
enteenth Lancers.

*Pall Mall Gazette* published
Mr. James Bryce on his return
which occurs the following pas-
spoke feelingly of the misfortune
n Mr. Villard, whose health has
whose wealth has disappeared in
he stocks of the great railroad
h his name is identified. 'Mr.
Bryce, 'is a man not only of
of a very high type of charac-
s thought and cared much more

the development of the country than about
his own personal interests. He has done vast
things for the Northwest and for Oregon, and now
that it is known that he has lost his own property
in endeavoring to save that of others who had in-
vested by reason of their faith in him, there has
been a general expression in America of respect
and sympathy for him.' Mr. Villard, we are glad
to hear, intends to visit this country in the spring,
if his health permits."

The Academic Council of the Johns Hop-
kins University at Baltimore has elected Eben
Greenough Scott a fellow of the university by
courtesy. Mr. Scott two years ago published a
work that has won high encomiums from historical
writers, entitled "The Development of Constitu-
tional Liberty in the English Colonies of America."
He will devote himself to the further study of
American history in connection with his fellowship.
Mr. Scott is an alumnus of Yale and a member of
the bar of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

The cable announces the death of Vice-Ad-
miral Carr Glyn, to whom the late Miss Neilson
left the greater part of her fortune. He was the
son of George Carr Glyn, the well-known London
banker, and brother of Lord Wolverton, once the
American history in connection with his fellowship.
Mr. Scott is an alumnus of Yale and a member of
the bar of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

The cable announces the death of Vice-Ad-
miral Carr Glyn, to whom the late Miss Neilson
left the greater part of her fortune. He was the
son of George Carr Glyn, the well-known London
banker, and brother of Lord Wolverton, once the
"whip." He saw some service in the
Crimea, winning a gold medal for work on the Dan-
ube under Omar Pasha, and assisting at the bom-
bardment of Sevastopol. In 1858, being then 30
years of age, he married a daughter of the Rev.
Denis Mahoney, County Kerry, widow of John
Pennefeather. She died in 1870. The Admiral was
a well-known "man about town," a friend of the
Prince of Wales, and a rather hard liver. The
bright eyes of Miss Neilson fascinated him at a
fashionable supper-table. He fell deeply in love
with her and proposed marriage. The Prince of
Wales offered innumerable objections to the match.
The sailor was so infatuated that he offered to
brave the wrath of the Prince. Miss Neilson, so
the story goes, was prevailed upon to decline to be
his wife, but she remained his warm friend to the
end of her days. She bequeathed him about
$50,000. He leaves two sons and two daughters.
He was a knight of the third class of the Medjidie.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Tuesday was the fourth time that Brad-
laugh has been elected to Parliament from North-
ampton. First at the general election in 1880;
next the 8th of April, 1881; third time March 7,
1882; fourth time Feb. 19, 1884.

Mr. George Dixon, one of the members of
Parliament for Birmingham, has offered that city a
fully-equipped manual-training school, provided
that a sufficient number of parents agree to send
their children there for instruction for one year.

In his recent lecture at Birmingham Prof.
Max Muller referred to the Veda, the Brahmins'
Bible. He said: "It is older than any other book
in the Aryan tongue, and surely the knowledge of
what the world was like 1,500 years before the be-
ginning of our era, and of what our own ancestors
thought and believed nearly 4,000 years ago, is
worth having and looking at. It had been, and still
was, the foundation of the religion of 163,000,000 of
human beings."

There was an election in the Scotch bor-
ough of Paisley Saturday. There were five candi-
dates, all Liberals. The only Conservative who
dared to enter the canvass, Lord Ernest Hamilton,
one of the Irish Orange leaders, withdrew before
the nomination-day. Scotch Liberalism was too
much for him. The successful candidate, Stewart
Clark, calls himself an advanced Liberal. His pro-
gram included manhood suffrage, paid members of
Parliament, disestablishment of the Episcopal
Church, local option, and reform of the land laws.

The Ulster Tenant-Right Association at a
meeting the 2d of February requested that a bill be
introduced during this session of Parliament which
should embrace the following points: 1. To liber-
alize the free-sale section from unequal and un-
reasonable restrictions upon the disposal of the
tenant's legal property. 2. To amend the fair-rent
section so as to fully protect the tenant's improve-
ments, whether in land or buildings, from assess-
ments of rent. 3. The inclusion in the fair-rent
section of leaseholders and the occupiers of the
town parks. 4. The extension of the term of re-
payment under the purchase clause and consequent
reduction of the interest to 3½ per cent.

"Chinese" Gordon is said to be a man of
broad human sympathies, generous, manly, and
brave. He has devoted some of the best years of
his life to the anti-slavery movement in the Soudan
and other portions of Eastern Africa. Yet political
necessity causes him to issue such a proclamation
as this to the Soudanese: "I desire to restore your
happiness and so I have decided to permit the
slave traffic. Every one having domestic servants
may consider them his property and dispose of
them." The slave-traffickers find their market in
Arabia and Turkey. As the English will be able to
command the Red Sea it will not be easy for the
dealers in human beings to take them to market.
The knowledge of this may be Gordon's excuse to
his conscience for the infamous pronunciamiento.

MacFarlane, the latest defectant from the
Parnellite party, is a Scotch Roman Catholic, who
was elected to Parliament for Carlow County
through the influence of Mr. Gray, of the Dublin
*Freeman's Journal*, of whose wife MacFarlane is a
relative. He has been a lukewarm supporter of
the Irish leader. The offense for which he has
been so mercilessly attacked by the Nationalist pa-
pers is his going to India in the latter part of last
year as the agent of the Indian pensioners, plotting
cross, and officeholders to aid in defeating the Il-
bert bill, which proposed to confer some privileges
on the native Indian Judges. The Bengalee patri-
ots wrote to the Irish papers asking if such men as
MacFarlane composed the Parnellite party. The
result of these letters was that his constituents
asked Mr. MacFarlane to resign. This he refused to
do, but he has withdrawn from the Parnellite party.
He will probably seek election from a Scotch con-
stituency—Caithnesshire—as a Liberal.

The Berlin newspapers, referring to the
announcement that two Grand Dukes of the Rus-
sian imperial family are about to marry two Ger-
man Princesses, ask whether the world is again to
witness a repetition of the usual not very credita-
ble change of religion. When the Czarina, Cathe-
rine II., sought a Prussian Princess for wife for
her son Paul, Frederick II. of Prussia refused to
permit a Princess of his house to change her re-
ligion merely for the sake of marrying a Russian
Grand Duke, even if heir to the throne. But
Frederick William III. was more complaisant, and
willingly assented to the change of religion of his
daughter, Princess Charlotte, who was about to
marry the Grand Duke Nicholas, afterward Em-
peror. It is observed that no Russian Princess
marrying a German Prince is ever asked, unless
required, to abjure the Greek Church. Queen Olga
of Würtemburg is still a member of the orthodox
communion. But the change is invariably enforced
where a German Princess is about to marry a
Russian Grand Duke. One Princess only has had
the spirit to insist that she should be free to retain
her own religion; this was the Princess Marie of
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married some years ago to
the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the present
Emperor of Russia.

O'Connor Power, the Irish member of Par-
liament who turned on his old friends and asso-
ciates in the British Parliament Wednesday night
and made such a merciless end, as it appears, tell-
ing onslaught on them, has had a queer history, but
one which does not differ except in details from
that of many another Irish "patriot." While a
painter's apprentice he joined the Fenian move-
ment, and, having a glib tongue, pushed himself
ahead in the organization. He obtained the friend-
ship of a priest, who, if not a Fenian, was a sym-
pathizer. This priest sent Power to the diocesan
college at Tuam, where he obtained a smattering
of classical learning and had an opportunity to
cultivate his taste for oratory. When he left col-
lege he became a Fenian organizer in England, and
was intrusted with important missions. He got up
the scheme to seize Chester Castle, near Liverpool,
but somebody leaked (Power was accused of it)
and the plot failed. However, he managed to main-
tain his popularity with the brotherhood. A va-
cancy having occurred in Mayo in 1869, he became a
candidate, and was elected despite the opposition
of the priests and Bishops, through Fenian influ-
ence, of course. He early took high rank as an or-
ator in the Commons. His patriotic speeches in
that assembly stirred the Irish heart. He came to
America and lectured under the auspices of the
Clan-na-Gael, and made money. His Chicago lect-
ures netted him $2,000, it was reported. While in
Cleveland he entered into a conspiracy with some
of the "patriots" there to abduct the Prince of
Wales, the price of whose ransom should be to
make Ireland free. As he was intrusted with the
funds for this purpose, he had no objection.
Wales, it is not necessary to say, was not captured,
and O'Connor Power made no accounting of the
funds. The fact is that he was a recklessly improv-
ident person, and had then (perhaps has yet) many
expensive social habits. The money he made in
America by his lectures and that which he ob-
tained from his Cleveland co-conspirators passed
through his fingers rapidly. He was soon thrown
on his own resources. The Parnellites always re-
garded him with suspicion. He was out at elbows
and had to be helped somewhere. The Earl of
Jersey, a wealthy English peer, took him under his
protection. Since then Power has been admitted
to the bar, has been living on the fat of the land
recently, and will soon, no doubt, have a good posi-
tion. He has no possible chance of reëlection. He
is known in his constituency as John O'Carey Pow-
er. It was bitter-tongued Healy who bestowed that
name on him. He tried to get even with the latter
Wednesday, which is not to be wondered at.

### HOW TO MAKE A DESERT.

Thirty years ago, says the French journal,
*Revue des Eaux et Forets*, the Khanate of Bu-
charia was one of the most fertile regions of
Central Asia, well wooded, and watered as a
terrestrial paradise. But within the last twen-
ty-five years a mania of clearing has seized
upon the inhabitants, and all the great forests
have been cut away, and the little that re-
mained was ravaged by fire during a civil war.
The consequences were not long in following,
and have transformed this country into a kind
of arid desert. The watercourses are dried up,
and the irrigating canals empty. The moving
sands of the desert, being no longer restrained
by barriers of forest, are every day gaining
upon the land, and will finish by transforming
it into a desert as desolate as the solitudes that
separate it from Khiva.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### Bradlaugh Again Refused a Seat in the Commons—Gladstone's Wishes Ignored.

### Virulent Comments of the German Press on the Bismarck-Lasker Incident.

### New French Academicians—The Rebels Approaching Suakin—General Gordon.

#### BRADLAUGH.

CRUSHED AGAIN—GLADSTONE OUTVOTED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons, when the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm the resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking the oath and excluding him from the House.

Gladstone, in the discussion, said the aspect of affairs had changed since the 11th inst., when Bradlaugh last appeared before them. An action at law had been begun against Bradlaugh for thrice voting upon that day. The utmost would be done to obtain a speedy judgment, and he asked the House to await the decision of the law court before taking action in the matter. This decision would aid the House in arriving at a just, final judgment.

Lord Randolph Churchill deprecated Gladstone's advice. He called the Northampton electors a mob.

Labouchère, amidst great uproar, called the attention of the Speaker to Churchill's language. The Speaker ruled the language in order.

Harcourt, Home Secretary, contended that the battle was no longer against Bradlaugh, but against Northampton. His speech was strongly sarcastic, and he chaffed Churchill and the Opposition without mercy. When the vote was taken the Speaker ordered Bradlaugh to withdraw. Bradlaugh complied, protesting as he did so. The motion was carried by a vote of 226 to 173.

#### BISMARCK-LASKER.

COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) repels the attacks of the Opposition newspapers on the decree of Bismarck relative to the Lasker resolutions. It says: "They do not express the slightest indignation at the attempt of a foreign body to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany. The request addressed to Prince Bismarck by Minister Sargent was of such a remarkable character that it could only be explained by his ignorance of diplomatic usage. It amounted to nothing less than asking the Empire to indorse the vote of a foreign body and hand it visèed to the Reichstag, for Bismarck's duty is simply to execute the commands of the Emperor. Bismarck is not in the employ of the international democracy, but of the German Emperor. In the same way that the American Congress had attempted to cause the glorification of the late leader of the Secessionists by the Emperor, so could any foreign Progressist body seek to give the vote of confidence in Herr Richter, or a Socialist body a similar vote in Herr Bebel."

The *National Gazette* says: "Bismarck's decree is deprived of all sting for Congress and the American people, because the whole affair is made entirely a matter of internal German policy."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says the resolution of the American Congress which Bismarck is unwilling to impart to the Reichstag was long ago conveyed to the whole nation through the press. Indeed, the publication of the resolution in the *Official Gazette* shows that Bismarck himself arranged to give the German people what he refused to transmit to the Reichstag—namely: a demonstration of respect to Herr Lasker by the people upon the other side of the ocean.

The *Deutsche Tageblatt* yesterday contained a savage attack on Minister Sargent. The *Berliner Tageblatt* today repels the attack, and asserts that Sargent has had no relations whatever with any political party.

The *North German Gazette*, alluding to the remarks of the *National Gazette* about the American contributions to the relief fund for the sufferers from the Rhine inundations, says: "We should like to call attention to the fact that the debt of gratitude contracted then towards America may be logically paid by raising funds in Germany to help relieve the sufferers from the present floods in America." The *National Gazette* opposes the comments of the *North German Gazette* upon the Lasker incident. It says "that the courtesy of a foreign legislative body could be regarded as an act of interference and likely to provoke ill-feeling could be the opinion only of people who cannot hear a word of praise addressed to a political adversary." Further, regarding the assertion of the *North German Gazette* concerning the ignorance of diplomatic usages displayed by Minister Sargent in his note to Bismarck transmitting the Lasker resolution, the *National Gazette* says: "There is no doubt the same assertion would have been made if the resolution of the House of Representatives had been sent by Minister Sargent direct to the President of the Reichstag. We do not feel inclined to take Minister Sargent's part, but it is to be regretted the element of personal ill-feeling should be apparent in the treatment of this question."

SARGENT'S SCALP WANTED.

Semi-official newspapers openly demand the recall of Minister Sargent. The Munich *Abendzeitung* charges Sargent with having a scheme to influence the next elections in America by his diplomatic conduct at Berlin. It is thought a certain interpellation will be made in the Reichstag regarding the Lasker affair.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: It is clear that Minister Sargent has not been forgiven for informing the Washington Government that the exclusion of American pork from Germany was an agrarian and not a sanitary measure.

#### ACADEMICIANS.

ELEVATION OF TWO NOTED FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—M. Francois Coppee and M. de Lesseps have been elected members of the Academié Française.

The new members of the French Academy take the places of M. V. de Laprade and M. Henri Martin. De Lesseps succeeds the latter.

[Francois Coppee, poet and a favorit of the Quartier Latin, Paris, was born in 1842, of Parisian parents. His father held a subordinate position in the Ministry of War, and as there was a large family to support they lived plainly on a small income. The young Coppee was a day-scholar at the Lycée St. Louis, but records that he was a poor student, though fond of letters, and at the age of 20, by the death of his father, he was left head of the family. In his turn he became attached to the War Department, and eked out his subsistence and that of his family by writing chroniques, novels, tales, plays—anything that came to his mind, verse by preference. He published "Le Reliquaire" in 1866 and "Les Intimites" in 1867, but it was not until the appearance in 1869 of "Passant" that he began to be famous. Altogether he has published six volumes, covering more than 5,000 verses. Coppee has never married, but has lived, since the death of his mother, with an unmarried elder sister, residing in a quiet corner of the Faubourg Saint Germain, amid books and flowers, his pleasantest companions. His position as Librarian of the Théâtre Française, combined with the function of contributing an account of first representations at the theatre to the *Patrie*, have given him sufficient employment and emolument for his needs. Meanwhile, as he has said himself, he continued not to be rich. In closing a brief autobiographical sketch M. Coppee prettily summed up his life as follows: "I have been a little wordy, but am so no longer; the time for labor is too precious. I have an important poem and a great drama in preparation. They gave me the red ribbon in 1876, and I am a candidate for the Academy." The drama named is "Severo Torelli," produced at the Odeon, in Paris, Nov. 22, 1883, and proved to be, indeed, "great."

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles in 1805. When 20 years old he was appointed attaché to the French Consulate in Lisbon. He was afterwards engaged in the Commercial Department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was attaché to the Consul-General at Tunis, and in 1831 was made Consul to Alexandria. In his 25th year he was made Consul at Rotterdam, and in 1839 negotiated in behalf of French commerce with the Spanish Government. The same year he was transferred to the Consulate at Barcelona. In 1844 he returned again to Alexandria, but was speedily reappointed to Barcelona. French Minister at the Court of Madrid in the last days of the reign of Louis Philippe, he returned to Paris after the revolution in which that monarch fell, and was sent by the Republican Government to represent France at Rome, then under a Government headed by Mazzini. His commission to negotiate for the construction of the Suez Canal was given in 1854, but not until 1856 was the Compagnie Internationale formed for this purpose. It was opened in 1869. M. de Lesseps is now engaged chiefly with his Panama Canal project.]

#### THE SOUDAN.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Trinkitat.

Gen. Graham, commander of the Tokar expedition, will arrive at Suakin tonight.

Large bodies of rebels are moving in the direction of Osman Digma's position near Suakin.

A Suakin dispatch says: "The rebels present a formidable appearance. We shall beat them, but require the best kind of men to do so."

SUAKIN, Feb. 22.—Col. Barnaby reports that a body of rebels is approaching the town.

GORDON'S MOVEMENTS.

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Reports from Gen. Gordon state that after the restoration of order he will leave Col. Stewart in command of Khartoum and proceed to Kordofan. His object is an interview with El Mahdi, in order to learn the fate of Ricks Pasha.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

Commander Ralph, who has just returned from a visit to King John, of Abyssinia, reports that if the King obtains a seaport which he needs he will secure the retreat of the garrison on the Kassala line through Abyssinia.

#### RUSSIA.

THE COURT BALL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The first court ball was very brilliant. Two thousand persons filled the splendid apartments of the Winter Palace. The imperial family entered the ball-room at half-past 9. The Emperor danced the first polonaise with the Empress, the second with Lady Thornton, the third with the wife of the French Embassador. The Empress danced with all the Embassadors. At midnight supper was served in the Hall of Arms. At 1 o'clock the ball ended. It was remarked that the Emperor and Empress looked tired and ill at ease.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Very recently a batch of political convicts left this city for Siberia. Among these unfortunate persons were Slatopolski, Lustig, Jakimova, and Lébédeva, condemned the 28th of February, 1882 (on the trial of "the twenty-two"), and Stephanovitsch, Pribileff, and Ivanofskaia (condemned on the 19th of April, 1883, on the indictment of "the seventeen"). With these were Josèphe Nagovski, condemned to imprisonment with hard labor, as implicated in the assassination of the Police-Agent Prilin (June, 1881); Léon Mirski, who received a similar sentence for an attack on Gen. Drenteln; Alexei Phomine, a convicted terrorist; Voloschenko, condemned originally to ten years with hard labor, and afterwards to twenty-one years for an attempt to escape; and Paul Orioff, sentenced, first to eight years with hard labor, and afterwards to thirteen years for a similar aggravation of his offenses. A certain number of Revolutionists destined for Siberia, par voie administrative, were included in the convoy, among them being Paul Likovski, Fürgens, Ourousoff, Bogmoletz, Saschine, and Sobebunoff. Associated with these were common criminals condemned to hard labor, the whole party amounting to 500 ordinary offenders and thirty-five political prisoners. These particulars appear in the revolutionary journal *Stoudicnatro* recently published. This authority states that the greater number of the political convicts appeared to have suffered considerably from their long confinement in the cells of the fortress Peter and Paul.

#### CABLE NOTES.

Advices from Shanghai report a revolt in in Mongolia.

At London yesterday 10,743 bales of Sydney and Port Philip wool were sold.

Four thousand miners have struck at Auzin, in the Department of Du Nord, France.

The new Governor of Turkestan is desirous of initiating a pacific policy in order to soothe English alarm.

The difficulty between Meissonier and Meyer, the art critic of the Paris *Gaulois*, has been settled by retractions from the painter.

Gales have caused serious damage in various parts of the United Kingdom. A terrific hurricane prevailed in St. George's Channel. There was a large tidal wave in the River Mersey.

The Conservative members of Parliament decided to support the election of Arthur Wellesley Peele, the Government candidate for the Speakership, about to become vacant by the resignation of Sir Henry Brand.

Gladstone, in assenting to the adjournment of debate on the Parnell amendment, said that the country ought to know that the undue prolongation of debate, to the hindrance of other business, was the work of a small minority against the strong feeling of the rest of the House.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC.

### A Government Loan of Nearly Thirty Millions of Dollars Agreed To by the House.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A general feeling of relief was expressed yesterday at the prospect of the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway debate, which had been so fearfully monotonous for the two or three preceding days. Mr. John Charleton, M. P. for North Norfolk, Ont., bitterly attacked the Government for its action in letting the tenders to build the road without advertising. The amount expended on the legitimate line of road—that is, between Callandas and Kamloops—was somewhat over $29,000,000, while their receipts had been $54,000,000, and, this being the state of things, he could not understand why the railway corporation was in the position of a mendicant. "The Directors," he said, "were men not above suspicion. Their stock-watering operations were villainous rascalities, in which they had been aided by the Government." He likened the conduct of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Construction Company to the Crédit-Mobilier scandal of the Union Pacific Railway eleven years ago, for participation in which Schuyler Colfax and many other prominent public men met with political annihilation. If, he said, public opinion in Canada was so sensitive of the character of public men as it was in the United States, quite a number of Ministerial chairs would not have their present occupants.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Costigan of his portfolio as Minister of Inland Revenue yesterday caused some little stir, as it was at first assumed that the split had taken place over the Canada Pacific Railway resolutions.

The House was in session until 3:10 this morning. Mr. Blake's amendment to the effect that the House should not be asked to go on with the Canada Pacific resolutions until further information concerning the company should be laid before them was defeated by a vote of 137 to 62. The main motion, granting a loan of nearly $30,000,000 to the Canada Pacific Railway, was then carried by a vote of 136 to 63, and the House went into committee.

## IOWA LEGISLATURE.

### Charges Against the Management of the State Agricultural College—Other Matters under Consideration.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A breeze was created in the House in the morning by the introduction of a resolution reciting that grave charges had been made against the management of the State Agricultural College, and calling for the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain if an investigation was needed was adopted. Financial crookedness is the charge made.

The temperance question was again postponed on account of the continued absence of Representative Weaver. Mr. Converse was also absent, having been called home by sickness in his family.

The Senate is discussing the bill to permanently locate the Supreme Court at the seat of Government, which is stoutly opposed by the Senators from the districts contiguous to Council Bluffs, Davenport, and Dubuque. It will probably pass the Senate tomorrow.

The mutual insurance-men had a hearing before the Senate Committee today. There is strong effort being made to compel by legislation secret societies and charitable associations to come within the provisions of the insurance laws. Representatives of insurance interests as far away as Pennsylvania are here for that purpose.

Clean Your Teeth
with Ward's Cream of Chalk; has no equal. Perfectly harmless. Doctors and dentists indorse it. 25 cents.

## HIGH LICENSE.

### Strong Evidences of the Disintegration of the Liquor-Dealers' Association.

### President Feldkamp Resigns Because He Is Tired of Associating with Bad Men.

### The Rejection of the Uniform License Ordinance by the Council a Political Dodge.

#### TROUBLE IN CAMP.

PRESIDENT FELDKAMP RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a lively time last evening at the special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association, which met to consider what action should be taken on the liquor question. There were present John Feldkamp, the President; Leopold Ballenberg, of Peoria; Frank Reis, of Springfield; Capt. Rubsam, of Bloomington; Michael Brennan, of Sycamore; August Fimm, Paul Schuster, Peter Hansbrough, August Mette, and Harry Rubens, the attorney of the association, at whose office the meeting was held.

The ball was set rolling when Feldkamp tendered his resignation and requested immediate action on it. He positively refused all overtures to continue in office until the "unpleasantness" was past, and even declined to remain during the session. His resignation was accepted, whereupon he left the room as if in a hurry to catch the next train.

FELDKAMP'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Feldkamp says that he is heartily tired of having his name mentioned in the newspapers along with a lot of disreputable fellows who pose before the public as law-breakers. He will have nothing more to do with the Saloonkeepers' Associations, and it is his intention to resign today from membership of the Chicago Wirths Verein. He does not consider himself a violater of the law, and thinks that he can hold his own in the future. He has never had occasion to invoke the aid of the dramshopkeepers in his defense, he states. He explained that he resigned because there was some dissatisfaction among the saloonkeepers as to the views he entertained on the liquor question. He was in favor of harmony. It is also understood that he expressed himself favorable to a uniform $500 license.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

The election of a new President resulted in the choice of Rudolph Brand, the brewer, and at one time City Treasurer. This selection, it is thought, was made to gain the support of the brewers.

A resolution was introduced which was very equivocal in its tone. The substance of it was to the effect that the association would "support the saloonkeepers in their present struggle if necessary." The originators of the resolution were especially cautious about promising direct support.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

It is stated on good authority that the State association is very reluctant, as it were, about coming forward and combating the Harper bill openly. A member, who does not wish his name published, said: "We all know that there is no use in kicking now. The thing is done. The members of our society without exception know that it is useless to fight the Harper law. But they must assume a bold front for harmony's sake among the local organizations. When the bill was first introduced we wanted $6,000 to defeat it in the Senate, and an assessment of $2 among the 3,000 saloonkeepers in this city was ordered. Did they respond? Certainly not. They were too sure, and the enemy took advantage of them. The inconsistency of the whole thing now is that they are willing to pay $20 apiece, and more if necessary, to get a uniform $150 license. The result will be that these people will pay handsomely to enrich a few, and thereby incur public contempt, and the latter certainly won't be led away from their opinion by anything the saloonkeepers might do."

#### THE ALDERMANIC FLOP.

UNIFORM LICENSE A PRIME FAVORIT TILL PARTY POLITICS KILLED IT.

"Funny the way the Aldermen talked two weeks ago on" would-be speed. That a $500 uniform license ordinance was going through the Council with a rush. Not only was such a measure advocated by the few fair-minded members, but the saloon Aldermen and those who are controlled by the tough element came out strongly in favor of it. At least twenty votes could be counted for a uniform license at that time, but immediately after the announcement that the Supreme Court had declared the Harper bill constitutional a tidal wave swept over the Council, and a transformation scene took place. Those Aldermen who were loudest in their proclamations that a uniform license was the proper way in which to dispose of the question suddenly changed their minds. Partisan lines were strongly drawn, and for this reason the graduated system was passed.

FAVORING $500.

There is no question but that the majority of the better class of saloonkeepers favored the passage of a straight $500 license, and for this reason the Aldermen were at first in favor of it. Their views were changed by a few cunning manipulators of political schemes, who urged that the passage of an ordinance in strict conformity to the Harper bill would throw the blame upon the Republican party. It is very singular that two Republican Aldermen—Dixon and Hull—should lend themselves to such a shameless proceeding. The vote of either would have decided the matter the other way.

EXCUSES.

Ald. Hull is weak in his defense, maintaining that beer is a harmless beverage and will not intoxicate, but in the next breath he shows his utter ignorance of the beer question by confessing that he supposed there was but one grade of beer, it all being manufactured in the same way.

Ald. Walsh is honest enough to say that he voted for the two licenses because he was a Democrat and had considered it a party measure. Personally he was in favor of a uniform license, but he considered his duty to his party greater than his duty to his own honest convictions and principles.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

The manner in which the payment of the license is to be made is still being discussed, the general opinion seeming to be that quarterly licenses will be too short and occasion too much extra clerical work. It is also argued that one quarter's licenses will hardly be disposed of before it will be time to begin on the next. The triyearly system appears to meet with more favor than any plan that has yet been proposed, although several of the Aldermen think that twice a year would be a short enough period. Of course nothing can be decided upon until the Acting Corporation Counsel submits his opinion to the Council next Monday night. This opinion will probably hold that licenses may be issued for any length of time, but if issued for a year they must be paid in advance for that period.

#### ALD. HULL.

HIS VOTE ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—After a struggle of four months the Legislature at the last session passed the Harper License bill. While a decided majority of the advocates of the bill (all but half a dozen in fact) were in favor of a uniform license of $500, they were compelled to concede a reduction to $150 for beer to enable them to pass it with its other features. The bill put it within the power of the Council to pass a uniform ordinance requiring $500 for selling all kinds of liquors, including beer. The vote stood 16 for its passage and 15 against it. The vote of Ald. Hull defeated it. An Alderman from the Twelfth Ward defeated it. He willfully voted against an ordinance *nine-tenths* of his constituents earnestly approve, and which would have put $1,000,000 into our Treasury for the improvement of our city, while it would also have improved the saloons.

Some of his former votes have required explanation. This needs none. His constituents understand it. He will be made to feel that they understand it. He should be ashamed to look in the face the noble constituency he has misrepresented and disgraced. He has insulted his ward so grossly that their forgiveness can never be had. He is played out.

So, when the noble lion quits his fell repast,
The wolf comes next, the filthy jackal last.

TWELFTH WARD.

#### FOUND IN A MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—Last Friday night a house in Avondale in which Beverly Taylor and wife and Eliza Crambert, an adopted child, all colored, lived, was burned down and the inmates were missing. Tonight the bodies of the missing inmates were found in the Ohio Medical College and were taken to the city undertaker's.

## DISTRESS IN CUBA.

### A Record of Broken Banks, Bad Crops, Inflated Currency, and Financial Confusion.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—[Special Cable.]—Business in the Island of Cuba was probably never so depressed as at present. Confidence may not be wholly destroyed in Cuban finance and the conduct of business, but it is the simplest truth to say that all men who have anything to lose here in Havana and in other leading business centres of the island are looking gloomily out for a certain "Black Friday" at no distant date, unless the mode of conducting the commercial business of the island be speedily and thoroughly altered. "We cannot continue as we are" is the universal comment from men of all parties. The rumblings of the commercial avalanche are already in the air. The Bank of Catalina, which held thousands and thousands of dollars, the savings of the poorer classes, fell a hopeless crash recently to the tune of $2,000,000. The other day fell the house of J. W. Bolivar & Co. to the tune of $1,000,000 or $1,500,000. Both of these were esteemed as among the securest houses in the island. Bolivar & Co. were allowed an extension of two years in the hope of redemption. Recently again a rumor, well or ill founded, caused a run on the only savings bank in Havana, which was considered here as much surer than the Spanish Government. The Government itself was wise and prompt enough to step in and stop the panic.

THE CROPS—GOLD—THE PLANTERS.

The price of the highest sugar was never so low as during the present season, and it would be easy enough to count the number of large sugar-planters who have no mortgage on their estates or crops. Tobacco is in a better condition, and a good and productive crop is promised. The price of gold last week averaged between 229 and 231 in paper. Saturday it dropped to 227, and up to the present writing has kept about that average. The world was astonished here, not at the miraculous fall, but at its long continuance for four or five days, but even the marvelously low figure of 227 is surely high enough for the price of gold—high enough for those who are paid in paper and pay the Government in gold. All taxation is paid in gold. Great interest was attached to the joint meetings in this city of the circle of planters, the General Board of Commerce, the General Board of Agriculture and Industry, and the Economic Society, corporations that embrace the chief interests of the country, to consider and propose some practical method of relieving the present stress, avoiding the impending danger, and promoting permanent reform in the administration of the island and its finances. The corporations are now in session to call a general meeting of all the planters and heads of industries on the island. That meeting will probably take place within a fortnight. The result is likely to take the form of a direct appeal to the King and Spanish Government to make Cuba a real instead of a nominal province of Spain; making its ports as free as those of Spain, to reduce the duties on imports 20 per cent and to grant to Cuba an autonomic form of government. It is the first time such a practical and united proposal was known in all Cuban history.

RUIN.

As matters stand Cuba simply spells "ruin." The general gloom only deepens and darkens as the days go on. There is an air of settled decay, a hopeless resignation about everything. The movement is all downward. For a great city like Havana the wharves are practically half idle, and both trade and commerce seem to have gone to sleep. In others of the chief cities matters are worse even.

## THE DEATH-ROLL.

### Mrs. Fred W. Paramore, the Celebrated St. Louis Beauty.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fred W. Paramore, née Haseltine, the celebrated beauty, died at an early hour this morning of puerperal fever. The b

# THE POLITICAL FIELD.

## What the New York Conference Hopes to Accomplish—Blaine's Candidacy.

## The Reign of Terror in Copiah County—The Danville Investigation—Texas.

## Meetings of Chicago Republican Congressional District Committees—All Is Not Love.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.
TO BE IN THE INTERESTS OF REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—One of the signers of the call for a meeting of Republicans in this city Saturday morning said today: "This meeting is intended to be a 'clincher' of the work to be accomplished at the Brooklyn dinner tomorrow evening. There is no doubt that at that dinner there will be manifested a strong feeling in favor of the nomination of men of high character as the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and this meeting is called for consultation as to the best measures for diffusing throughout the country the views expressed at the dinner, in order that these sentiments may have some effect in the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. The only persons who are interested in calling this meeting are those whose names are signed to the call. Copies of the call have been sent to gentlemen in other States who will be present at the dinner, as well as to many well-known Republicans in this city and Brooklyn. I cannot say whether or not the meeting will be a public one. The room where it will be held is small, and we cannot accommodate a large number of people. It will be private in this sense, that admission will be by ticket only, and I cannot say whether or not reporters will be admitted. Some one will be elected to act as a temporary Chairman and the meeting will elect a permanent Chairman. There will be no formal program, and every one present will be permitted to express his views.

"There is a strong feeling manifested among many Republicans that if machine leaders can organize in behalf of a candidate of their own choice there is no reason why men who have no personal ends to attain, and who have always done their full share of work and contributed freely to support and advance the party, should not take measures to secure the nomination of men who will be acceptable to the independent voters, whose ballots are absolutely necessary to the success of the party. This is not a move against any one man or in favor of any one man. We propose, if we can, to get a fair expression of the independent, thinking Republicans on this important question, and I am sure that the effect will be manifested in the nominations made at Chicago. We are Republicans, anxious for the success of the Republican party, more so than those self-constituted leaders of the machine are, and for that reason have taken this step."

It is rumored that at the dinner tomorrow night and at the proposed meeting Saturday morning a strong sentiment will be manifested in favor of the nomination of Senator Edmunds for President and Secretary Lincoln for Vice-President.

THE BLAINE BOOM.
WHY MR. BAYNE THINKS THE PLUMED KNIGHT SHOULD BE NOMINATED THIS YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania seems to be organizing a Blaine boom. He says, in answer to the inquiry, "Is Blaine a candidate?" "No, he is not. But that is no reason why he should not be nominated. On the contrary, it is the best reason why he should be. Ex-Senator David Davis gave out a bit of sound political philosophy when notified of his nomination for the Presidency in 1872 by the Labor party. Said he, 'The Presidency is a great office, neither to be sought nor declined.' Blaine is the man of all men who should be nominated this year. What name would prove so effective a talisman to conjure the vote of doubtful Ohio in October? who would more surely make Maine safe in September? The commanding issue this year will be the protection of our industries. What other name mentioned so thoroughly represents that policy? His nomination is more dreaded by the Democrats than that of any other Republican. Why shouldn't the Republicans choose their strongest man this year when the result is confessedly doubtful?

"The people have been twice cheated out of Blaine's nomination. Instead of sulking in his tent, as some other distinguished gentlemen have done, he went into the fray in each of these campaigns at the beginning and fought his best for the ticket to the end. Ask Senator Warner Miller or Representative Frank Hiscock whether Blaine can carry New York. Blaine's strength in New York is exactly like his strength in Pennsylvania. The masses of the Republican voters are for him in both States. The masses of the Republican voters of Ohio and Indiana are for him. Ask Senator Harrison or Gen. Tom Brown, of Indiana, or Judge Taylor, of Ohio."

"What are Blaine's chances?"

"Excellent. District conventions will be held in nearly all the States. That fact gives strong assurance of Blaine's nomination, because he is unquestionably the choice of the masses of the Republican party in all the States."

"You say that the Democrats dread Blaine's nomination?"

"They dread Blaine's and are praying for Arthur's. I say to you that I know—and you may italicize that word know—that the leading Democrats here in Washington most earnestly hope that the Republicans will not nominate Blaine. If we nominate Blaine the Democratic party will go into the fight with misgivings and fear. If we nominate a less popular candidate that party will carry on the campaign with the assurance of encouraged hope, while the Republican party will be handicapped by the weight of its own fatuity."

COPIAH.
MATTHEWS MURDER—TESTIMONY DAMAGING TO THE BOURBONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—For two days the wires have been reported down and specials were refused. Tuesday much very damaging testimony against the Democracy of Copiah County was received. Several instances of bulldozing of colored men to make them vote the Democratic ticket were given.

Richard Cogswell was inspector of elections at Hazlehurst, and was in the room when Matthews was killed. Witness had taken the ticket of J. P. Matthews and dropped it in the box. He then heard the report of a gun and saw a gun in the hands of Erastus Wheeler. After Matthews fell witness saw a pistol lying on the floor close beside Matthews' body. Witness thinks Mr. Magiants picked up the pistol. Witness had seen, a little before the shooting, Wheeler and Matthews talking together. Witness saw no sign of a quarrel or ill-feeling between them. Witness did not see the shooting, nor did he see Matthews fall. On hearing the report he first looked in that direction and saw Wheeler with a gun in his hands. He then looked to see who was shot at, and saw Matthews on the floor with a pistol by his side. Nobody had come into the room up to that moment, but did soon afterwards. Witness had no personal knowledge of Matthews carrying arms, but he heard from Frank Gwines that Matthews said that he carried a pistol to kill the —— Democrats with.

Senator Frye—I don't blame him.

Witness had heard that negroes were carrying arms against the whites, but did not know it of his personal knowledge.

Dr. A. R. Pitts lives in Hazlehurst, is a Democrat, and knows Ras Wheeler. He was with Wheeler when the New Orleans papers reached Hazlehurst with an account of the killing of Matthews. Wheeler talked to witness about the killing. Wheeler said he had always been friendly with Matthews. Wheeler had told Matthews not to vote that day, and Matthews said he would vote. Wheeler told witness that it had fallen on him (Wheeler) by lot to kill Matthews if he voted, and he had only done his duty. He had no enmity against Matthews.

J. B. Allen is a native of Tennessee, and was in the Confederate army. Had been a Democrat, but for four years past was an independent. Witness was told that he was to be killed for his politics, and the man who threatened his life was a deserter from the Confederate army while witness was fighting in it.

Noah Ramsey had a conversation with Wood the day before the election at Mayers' Station, when Wood said J. P. Matthews would be killed anyway, and Leon Matthews would be killed if elected Sheriff.

W. W. Bufkin said when the news came to Tailhot that Matthews was killed Henry Harding said he expected it, as he knew for a week before that Matthews was to be killed.

WEDNESDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Wednesday fifteen witnesses were examined. W. R. Ware testified that he had heard Print Matthews make a number of political speeches. Never heard him make an incendiary speech. Only arraigned the Democratic party very severely, but justly. He made no appeal to the race prejudices of the negroes.

J. W. Dunbar saw a crowd of the armed men at Gough's store, where Ras Wheeler made a speech saying that they intended to force the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket.

J. T. Dameron, a merchant, saw Ras Wheeler in a street-car in Jackson the 13th or 14th of February. Ras Wheeler was talking in a low tone. He said, "Yes, old Hoar is coming down here on an investigation committee. If I get a crack at him I will kill him, too. I killed Print Matthews, or rather it was the Democratic party that did it. If it had not been for politics I would not have done it, but it was politics that did it." This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Wheeler seemed to be drinking.

Alexander A. Lomax is a Baptist preacher, is a Democrat, but would not vote for a drunkard or an infidel. Voted the Democratic ticket. Was sent for at Matthews' house after the killing of Matthews. Witness did not think it was safe to express opinions about the death of Matthews on all occasions. Witness knew the people of Copiah County. They are peaceable and in favor of law and order, but if a man is spoiling for a fuss he can get one. Witness believes that a large majority of the people of Copiah County of both political parties are peaceable and orderly.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

Thursday morning George Bankston, of Hazlehurst, described the assassination of Matthews by Wheeler, of which he was an eye-witness. Matthews was the Independent challenger and R. B. Wheeler was the Democratic challenger. Matthews offered his vote to the first man, and as it was put in the box witness heard a shot fired and saw Wheeler with a gun in his hand pointing downward. Saw Matthews stagger and fall before witness could get to him to help him. Heard no noisy or excited conversation at any time in the room before the shooting. Witness saw the wounds. One charge struck Matthews in the throat and the other in the right nipple. It seemed as if the charges from two barrels had been fired.

Napoleon Demars, colored, lives in Beat No. 8. Men with guns came to his house between midnight and chicken-crow and kicked the door open. They came in and covered him with their guns. They threw a rope over his neck, took him out to the stable fifty yards off, and ordered him to pray, as they were about to hang him. After requiring witness to swear to vote the Democratic ticket they allowed him to go. He went to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket, but against his wishes. After that witness took to the woods, as did his wife and children. Other negroes were in the woods also.

The Republican side, having exhausted their witnesses present, agreed to let the Democratic witnesses be examined. William Mitchell, editor of the *Copiah Signal*, heard Congressman Barksdale's speech there the night before the election. There was no incendiary sentiment expressed and no personal allusions of a violent nature made. Did not mention the name of Frank Buffkin, and did not advise the use of shotguns in carrying the election. Witness did not see more than seventy-five or 100 men mounted and riding in procession. Witness testified to the good character and law-abiding qualities of the people of the county. Witness was examined by Senator Jones. Witness did not indorse either the killing of Matthews or the attempt by threats or intimidations to keep Matthews away from the polls.

Several negroes testified that they had willingly voted the Democratic ticket.

DANVILLE.
PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The first witness in the Danville investigation today was J. D. Blackwell (white), Judge of the Corporation Court of Danville. He testified to the circumstances leading up to the riot and said the whites formed in line and fired a volley at the negroes. The discharge was like that of well-drilled soldiers. The witness was surprised when the smoke cleared away to see that no execution had been done. He did not issue warrants for the arrest of any of the rioters.

Senator Sherman handed the witness a copy of the Danville circular and asked if its statements were true. Witness replied that some were, but in his opinion the great majority of them were false. The negroes were in a large majority in every ward in Danville, and there never had been a time when they could not have elected a negro to fill every position in the Town Council. As a matter of fact the whites had always had a majority in the Council and the power to remedy the evils complained of in the circular. It was in the power of any man who signed the circular to learn that certain of its statements were false. Witness did not accuse all signers of intentional falsehood. Men had been so blinded by passion as to be unable to judge impartially. Witness is a native of Virginia and served for four years in the Confederate army.

TEXAS.
ORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Chairman Claiborne of the Democratic Executive Committee of Texas has called a meeting of that body, to be held at Waco March 27, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming conventions and endeavoring to perfect an organization of the party. In his letter to the members of the committee Claiborne makes use of the following significant language:

It is highly desirable, and, I will add, necessary, for you to be personally present. With a strong independent candidate, a strong and growing Independent press, and the disposition of a great many men styling themselves Democrats to run independently for county and municipal offices, the Democracy may not have the usual walkover. Our organization must be perfected.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.
IRA W. BUELL CHOSEN CHAIRMAN—EACH SIDE CLAIMS A VICTORY.

What was intended to be a quiet move in the Presidential fight was made in the First Congressional District yesterday by calling a meeting of the Congressional Committee at the Pacific for the same evening. The representatives of the Post-Office and the Custom-House have been watching each other suspiciously, fearful of an underhand move, and the meeting last night was mainly for the purpose of finding out just where they stood. In the lobby of the hotel were a number of Senator Logan's friends, including "Long" Jones, Deputy Collector Springer, of the revenue office, and State Senator Clough. There was no visible representation of the other side.

The meeting of the Congressional Committee was held in Club-Room 4, and was secret. A full representation was present, the members being D. W. Nickerson, of the First Ward; Henry Bonn, of the Second; Ira W. Buell, of the Third; A. L. Woodward, proxy for H. H. Belding, of the Forth; C. H. Crawford, of Hyde Park; A. C. Potter, of Lake; John Humphrey, of the Fifth Commissioner's District. The first thing the members did was to pledge themselves to secrecy.

ORGANIZATION.

Then they decided to perfect their organization by electing permanent officers. The first ballot showed three votes for Buell, three for Henry Bonn, and one for John Humphrey. Mr. Buell announced that as Bonn was voting for Bonn Buell would vote for Buell, and presumably did so, as the second ballot gave him four votes and his opponent three. C. H. Crawford was chosen Secretary without opposition.

Some discussion followed about holding the Congressional primaries, the general view being that the committee should await the action of the County Central Committee in calling primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention. After renewing their pledge to keep their doings secret the committee adjourned, and the members slipped away as quickly as possible.

When they were departing the politicians present crowded around to learn the result. "It had no significance," said one committeeman. "It was just a preliminary meeting to see if we were all there, and we were." Another member of pronounced Logan leaning declared, privately, that it was a complete surprise to the Arthur people, while a Custom-House member imparted the confidential information that Logan had got a black eye on the first round.

The test as between the two sides was in the election of Chairman, the Secretary being a pronounced Logan man. Chairman Buell was also claimed for the same side, but he contented himself with taking a non-partisan attitude as far as expressing any personal opinion went. The result was summed up by one of the Post-Office representatives as follows:

"We've got our man Chairman, and that's enough. It means fair judges and clerks for the primaries, with no juggling in the interest of any candidate. That's all we want. It's a fair field between Logan and Arthur in the First District from now on, and will be a stand-up fight to be decided at the primaries."

Later in the evening several of the Arthur people gathered in the cigar-store of one of the committeemen and discussed the situation, their views agreeing that the fight was begun and would have to be waged vigorously.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.
A CHANCE FOR TWO SETS OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Although it is early in the season the Republican fight in the Second Congressional District in anticipation of the selection of the delegates to the National Convention has already well advanced, and promises to become exceedingly interesting as the campaign approaches. No Republican Congressman has been put in nomination in the Second since the reapportionment of the districts in 1881. Congressman Finerty, who ran as an Independent candidate in 1882, was indorsed by the Republicans, as the nomination of a Republican would have insured the election of Sheridan, the Democratic nominee. The old committeemen of the district were G. E. Kolbe, of the Fifth Ward; Vanderpool, of the Sixth; Powell, of the Seventh; and Chris Mamer, of the Eighth. Senator Mamer was thrown into the Third District by the reapportionment, but maintains that he has the right to act in both the Third and Second.

THE FIGHT.

The fight in the district is between the Logan and the anti-Logan men, which parties are respectively represented by the Post-Office and the Custom-House. Not being satisfied, it is alleged, with the old committee, Senator Logan's friends issued a call for the election of new committeemen in the four wards. The committee is as follows:

John F. Scanlan, Eighth Ward; Senator Ruger, Seventh; Louis Hutt, Sixth; and George E. Kolbe, Fifth.

Mr. Kolbe is a member of the old committee, and has been in doubt as to whether he could accept a membership on the new one. His absence from the meeting of the new committee last night would indicate that he prefers to retain his old position to the exclusion of other combinations.

The new committee met last night at No. 772 South Halsted street, and was called to order by Louis Hutt. Nothing was done but to effect a permanent organization and present credentials. Mr. Hutt was elected Chairman and John F. Scanlan Secretary. The committee then adjourned until next Friday night.

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES POSSIBLE.

From the present outlook there is every indication that the fight between the two parties might result in the election of two sets of delegates—Logan and anti-Logan—to go into the National Convention, where the contest will be settled. This will certainly occur unless some compromise is effected.

Justice Woodman, who was present at the meeting last night, was watching things very closely, and is doing his best to fulfill his promise made to the State Central Committee that Senator Logan would have a solid delegation in the Second District. But it seems as if the only thing that will prevent the election of two sets of delegates from the Second District will be a combination between either the Fifth and Sixth Wards or the Fifth and Seventh. The union of any two of these wards would give a majority of the Congressional delegates, who select the two National delegates. The Fifth Ward is supposed to be against Gen. Logan, C. E. Piper, who is looking after the Senator's interests, having thus far been beaten. The Sixth and Seventh, which are largely populated with Germans and Bohemians, are doubtful, and that portion of the Eighth which comes within the district cuts but little figure one way or the other.

ILLINOIS.
SWIGERT AND DEMENT.

GALENA, Ill., Feb., 21.—[Special.]—The Hon. Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Charles P. Swigert, State Auditor, are in Galena today interviewing their political friends. While these gentlemen have little to say concerning the strength of the several candidates for office other than their own, they express a strong preference for Gen. Logan for the Presidency.

THE DELEGATE QUESTION.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has canvassed the Republicans to ascertain what was their preference in regard to the manner of selecting the Congressional district delegates to the National Convention. Almost without exception they prefer to have the State Convention divided into sub-conventions.

GOV. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton is in New York as a member ex-officio of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Road. He has telegraphed here to engage rooms for a few days. His visit is said to be for pleasure. It is believed by Congressmen, however, that he comes to try to put some energy into his boom for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Congressmen are not communicative on the subject, and as they have been reluctant to take sides in answer to the letters that have been addressed to them they will hardly welcome personal appeals. There has been a notable diminution in the Hamilton boom here since the meeting of the State Committee at Chicago.

CONGRESSMAN CALKINS.
WANTS TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—"What do you predict for the work of this Congress?" your correspondent asked of Mr. Calkins, of Indiana.

"Words," he answered; "to quote Hamlet—words."

"And is that all?"

"Yes, I think so," he answered; "pretty much all. I think it probable that the Mexican Pension bill may pass, and perhaps a few other measures of National interest, but only a few."

"How about the tariff?"

"The House will pass a Tariff bill," he said, "but the Senate will not."

"What will the House Tariff bill be, the Morrison bill?"

"Yes; with some slight changes."

"What will be the fate of the wool-growers?"

"They will not get a restoration of the old tariff as they want, and it is more than probable that the bill which the House will pass will cut down the tariff still more."

"And the result of that?"

"Will be that we will get next year every one of the 1,200,000 wool-growers, all of whom are voters, and will probably control as many more votes."

"Where will the Democratic Convention be held Mr. Calkins?"

"That's pretty hard to answer," he said, "though I think the chances seem to be in favor of St. Louis."

"And who will it nominate?"

"McDonald, I think," he replied; "at least his chances seem to be the best now."

"And as to the Republican nominee?"

"That's more difficult to predict; though, on the whole, it seems to me that Arthur now stands the best chance. There is quite a Logan boom now, as everybody knows, and a good many people who want to feel sure of success are talking of Gen. Sherman. Nobody can successfully predict yet what our party will do."

"Do you think President Arthur is working for a nomination?"

"In a very quiet way. I do not believe he is making any very great effort, but I presume he and his friends are doing some quiet work of that nature."

"How would Edmunds do, do you think?"

"Edmunds," he said with a sudden look of interest, "is my choice. No man in the party would be so satisfactory to me as George F. Edmunds, but he would not create any enthusiasm."

"Gen. Sherman would be the man to create enthusiasm, would he not?"

"Yes," he replied; "and it may be that he will be the man. Nothing could beat us with Gen. Sherman as our candidate—indeed, I do not think that anything can beat us anyway with any good man at the head, but Sherman's nomination would settle the matter beyond a peradventure."

"How about the Gubernatorial race in Indiana? Will Mr. Calkins be the Republican candidate?"

"I suspect so," he replied. "I do not hear of many people coming to the front and asking to lead in so desperate a fight as that must be."

"It will take some nerve, Mr. Calkins, for any man to be the Republican standard-bearer in so desperate a fight as this will be, especially if McDonald should be the Democratic nominee for President?"

"Yes," he replied, sententiously, "it will."

MATRIMONIAL.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The most brilliant wedding at Bennington, Vt., in several years occurred yesterday, when Chester J. Reynolds, of Chicago, was married to Lizzie M. Bradford, a society belle of Bennington. The ceremony was performed by gaslight and in the presence of numerous guests. The bridal party left for Chicago last evening.

AN AGED FARMER MURDERED.

LEBANON, Conn., Feb. 21.—Harvey Chappell, aged 78, a wealthy farmer living alone, was found murdered in his house.

# NORTHWEST NEWS.

## Carthage College Suspends on Account of Financial Embarrassment—New Corporations Licensed.

## An Illinois Farmer Robbed in Iowa—Life Imprisonment for a Would-Be Murderer.

## Effort to Release One of the Milwaukee Boy Incendiaries—Two Persons Fatally Burned.

ILLINOIS.
NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State licensed the following corporations today: The Coburn Publishing Company, at Chicago; capital, $50,000; to publish books and periodicals; incorporators, Marshall Beck, A. J. Grover, and A. L. Coburn. The Concordia Cemetery Association, at Chicago; capital, $70,000; incorporators, Wilhelm F. Thones, John Buss, Alf Geismann, and others. The J. W. Hawkes Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; general manufacturing; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Joseph W. Hawkes, Francis E. Morse, Mortimer N. Burchard, and Joseph W. Hawkes Jr.

AN OBJECTIONABLE DAM.

The State's-Attorney of Iroquois County represents to the Attorney-General that a certain dam existing for twenty-five years in the Iroquois River causes an overflow, doing damage more or less to six townships, and asks if the County Board has authority to buy the property and remove the dam, or if it can be abated as a nuisance. The Attorney-General replies that in the absence of statutory provision or a Supreme Court decision on the point, he thinks the Board of Supervisors under its general police authority may buy the property and remove the dam to abate it as a public nuisance. It would have to be clearly shown that its existence is prejudicial to the public health.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE SUSPENDS.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Cathage College, which has been in successful operation here for several years, and which was the pride of our people, today suspended operations on account of financial troubles. Many of the students have gone home, and all the Professors have left except the President. About fifty students will today elect a faculty of their own number and continue going for two or three months. It is a hard blow on our town, and efforts will be made to put it in good running order next year.

M'WHISTER—MILLIKEN.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Miss Dolly Milliken, of Decatur, an expert pianist, lately returned from Europe, and Stephen A. McWhirter, a business-man of Omaha, Neb., were married here this evening. The couple left for Chicago.

A HEBREW WEDDING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A wedding of interest in Jewish circles occurred this evening, the parties being Herman Weil of Chicago and Miss Minnie Cohn, daughter of Mrs. Altman of this city.

FORGOT TO LOCK THE SAFE.

Compton & Toms, abstract men of this city, had their office robbed last night of $600. A short time ago a young man named Charles Ward came here and secured employment in their office. They forgot to lock the safe, and this morning the money and Ward had disappeared.

IOWA.
AN ILLINOIS FARMER ROBBED.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Simon Beaner, a farmer from Tazewell County, Illinois, en route to Hubbell, Neb., was robbed at the depot in this city this evening of his pocketbook containing $300 in money and a draft on the Tazewell County Bank for $2,500. Beaner changed cars here, and, having but one ticket, bought another at the ticket office here for his wife, who accompanied him, and in paying for the ticket he exposed his pocketbook. A young man kindly volunteered to direct Beaner to the right train, and it is supposed while doing so managed to extract his wallet from his pocket. Payment of the draft has been stopped by telegraph.

MICHIGAN.
A TRAIN DITCHED.

VASSAR, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The 9 p. m. train on the Michigan Central from Vassar to Saginaw last night, consisting of three cars and engine, was ditched near Buena Vista by a tree which the heavy storm of last night had blown across the track. Fortunately, no one was injured.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—August Magnesson, who attempted to murder Oscar Anderson in December, was sentenced yesterday to Jackson during life. He is 28 years old.

[Magnessen was a chum companion of Anderson, and while on their way home one afternoon Magnessen enticed Anderson into a grove, felled him to the ground with a club, shot him four times in the head with a revolver, and then dragged him to the side of a log, covered him with brush, and rifled his pockets. After thirty-six hours Anderson recovered consciousness, and has so far recovered as to testify at the trial.]

WAS IT POISON?

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Carl Neitske bought some mutton, of which a soup was made and partaken of by his family of nine persons. Shortly after the children were seized with a raging thirst, followed by fever and pains in the stomach. Three children have since died.

WISCONSIN.
THE BOY INCENDIARIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A petition addressed to District-Attorney Clarke has received many signatures asking that proceedings against Bennie West, one of the four boys arrested some time ago for incendiarism, be suspended. The boy is the son of Gen. West, one of the best-known citizens and ex-soldiers of Milwaukee, and the petition sets forth that he was simply present when one of the fires was started, and that he is in poor health and of feeble constitution.

[During November and December last a number of incendiary fires were set in Milwaukee, and for a long time baffled the police. Dec. 10 a boy was captured and confessed that several boys had organized themselves into a gang in imitation of dime-novel heroes and had set the fires. The band, he said, comprised Bennie West, referred to above; Ernest Finch, son of a railway official; Charles Millard, son of a leading grocer; and Charles Moffit, son of a marble manufacturer. Their motive was mainly "to see the engines come out," though the Moffit boy said he sold papers and fires increased his sales. It is noteworthy that the boys obtained their literature in the public library.]

TWO PEOPLE FATALLY BURNED.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was made in the room of the mother of Jacob Schmitz, proprietor of the American House at Kaukauna, in Walworth County. Forty minutes later loud screams were heard and smoke was seen issuing from the room. The son rushed in and found the whole place ablaze. He carried out his mother, but she was frightfully burned and died in his arms. The son was also fatally burned. Mrs. Schmitz was 80 years old.

THEFT AT A WEDDING.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Society circles are "all torn up" over a sensational incident at the wedding of Hiram D. Murdock and Allie B. Child last evening. During the progress of the festivities the startling discovery was made that one of the presents, consisting of $50 in gold, which had been given by the groom's uncle, was missing. Great consternation prevailed among the guests—eighty in number. Finally, to relieve the embarrassment, it was decided to make a search of the guests, which was accordingly done. The money was not recovered.

KANSAS.
A DISCOURAGED PAPER-MILL.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening the Lawrence Paper-Mill shut down, as the manager states, because the country is overstocked with paper which is selling for less than the cost of manufacture. The loss of special freight rates had something to do with their shutting down.

HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGES.

E. Milton Frazel was arrested today charged with the attempted assasination of the Superintendent of the State Imbecile Asylum near this city. He is also believed to be the party who set fire to the asylum the night of the attempted murder—the 8th of December last. Gov. Glick offered a reward of $250 for the capture of the guilty party.

OTHER STATES.
FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—All day in the Farmers' Convention was occupied by the discussion of resolutions against monopolies, opposing prison labor in favor of an open market, and favoring representation in the Legislature by persons in the interest of the farmers.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Farmers' District Institute closed a three-days' session tonight. Profs. Thompson and Culbertson, of the Nebraska State Agricultural College, added much to the profit of the meetings by able lectures. The former explained the workings of the Agricultural College, and the latter discussed the influence of forestry on the climate. The creamery question occupied a prominent place in the discussions and was ably advocated by leading creamery-men.

OBITUARY.
DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

Capt. T. B. Wightman died at Indianapolis yesterday of paralysis of the brain. [He served during the War in the Eleventh and Sixty-third Indiana Regiments, and a portion of the time was Post Quartermaster of Camp Carrington in Indianapolis.]

Henry Farrand, aged 80, a pioneer of Oakland County, Michigan, fell dead at East Tawas, Mich., yesterday.

William A. Hull, who served with distinction as a Captain in the Ninth Michigan Infantry in the late War, died in the poor-house at Coldwater, Mich., yesterday.

# THE ARCTIC VICTIMS.

## The Coffins Containing the Remains of De Long and Companions Viewed by Thousands of People.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Crowds of people visited the south pier of the Hamburg-American Line of steamers today to look at the coffins containing the remains of the dead victims of the Jeannette. During the night B. M. Collins and Dr. Collins remained watching over the coffin containing the body of their brother, Jerome J. Collins. Lieut. Giles R. Harber and the custom-house officers also took part in the dreary vigil. This morning eight men from the Ninth New Jersey Regiment offered their services as a guard of honor. The coffins were placed along one side of the pier, covered with the black palls, embroidered with large silver crosses, which had been employed for that purpose in Siberia. The outer covers used during the voyage had been removed. Each coffin was nearly hidden under the wreaths of immortelles and inscriptions which had been brought from Russia and Germany. There were long white silk ribbons bearing Russian characters, wreaths with German words of condolence, and tokens of a very elaborate description from a large number of geographical and scientific societies in Siberia and Germany. On the walls of the pier, at regular distances, were similar floral offerings. The Hamburg-American Steamboat Company, the Hamburg Senate, and the University of Kiel also contributed to this large collection of wreaths. The boxes were opened in the afternoon, and the silver plates, bearing the names of the deceased and the month and year of their death, were fastened upon them. The coffins were not taken from the boxes in order to guard against possible errors. The plates were handsomely engraved. Mrs. De Long with her father arrived in the early part of the morning and saw the coffin containing her husband's remains. At the official reception of the bodies tomorrow the procession will number upwards of 7,000 persons.

# THE WEATHER.

## Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, warmer, fair weather in the southern portions, occasional snow in the northern portions, south to west winds, falling followed in the northwest portions by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer generally fair weather south of Minnesota and light snows in Minnesota, south to west winds followed by winds shifting to northwesterly, falling followed by rising barometer in the northern portions.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snows, winds shifting southwest and northwest, slight rise in temperature, following rising barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind | | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 37 | 32 | N. W. | 7 | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 62 | 54 | S. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| El Paso | 63 | 56 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 67 | 64 | S. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 62 | 56 | E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Breckenridge, La | 66 | 59 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 46 | 34 | E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 41 | 32 | N. | 0 | Clear. |
| Louisville | 47 | 37 | N. | 0 | Clear. |
| Memphis | 55 | 49 | N. | 0 | Fair. |
| Nashville | 55 | 44 | N. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 45 | 29 | N. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 34 | 19 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 39 | 25 | N. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Detroit | 38 | 20 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Erie | 33 | 20 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Oswego | 30 | 24 | W. | .02 | Cloudy. |
| Port Huron | 31 | 19 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 34 | 19 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 40 | 30 | N. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Toledo | 41 | 25 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Alpena | 15 | 2 | N. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chicago | 34 | 24 | S. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Duluth | 17 | 13 | S. W. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Escanaba | 26 | 9 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Grand Haven | 37 | 29 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Marquette | 26 | 16 | S. W. | 0 | Fair. |
| Milwaukee | 36 | 30 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Cairo | 57 | 51 | S. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Davenport | 33 | 23 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Des Moines | 30 | 25 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque | 29 | 23 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 53 | 25 | S. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 16 | 18 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Moorehead | 5 | 6 | N. E. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis | 25 | 28 | E. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 10 | 16 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Springfield, Ill | 41 | 36 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 23 | 16 | S. E. | 0 | Fair. |
| Omaha | 20 | 27 | S. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Atkinson | 21 | 20 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Bismarck | 15 | 14 | N. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Vincent | 3 | 6 | N. W. | 0 | Hazy. |
| Cheyenne | 34 | 31 | S. W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Deadwood | 40 | 29 | N. W. | .01 | L. snow. |
| Fort Assiniboine | 2 | 2 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Custer | 29 | 24 | N. E. | 0 | Fair. |
| Denver | 49 | 47 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 44 | 38 | W. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| North Platte | 38 | 36 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Battleford, B. A. | .. | 6 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Edmonton | .. | 9 | N. W. | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Fort Garry | 5 | 4 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Arthur's Land'g | .. | 4 | S. W. | 0 | Hazy. |
| Kingston, Can | 31 | 16 | W. | .02 | Clear. |
| Medicine Hat | .. | .. | .. | .02 | Foggy. |
| Parry Sound | 25 | 8 | W. | .01 | Clear. |
| Quappelle | 11 | — 1 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Rimouski | 21 | 1 | W. | 0 | Hazy. |
| Saugeen, Can | 17 | 6 | W. | 0 | Clear. |
| Toronto | 26 | 15 | .. | 0 | Clear. |
| Elliott | 50 | 40 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Helena | 41 | 36 | W. | .02 | L. snow. |
| Huron, Dak | .. | 24 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Las Animas | 61 | 30 | W. | 0 | Fair. |
| Little Rock | .. | 52 | S. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Mackinaw | 10 | 5 | N. E. | 0 | Clear. |
| Salt Lake | 47 | 30 | S. E. | 0 | Fair. |
| Stockton | 65 | 43 | S. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chattanooga | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18a. m. | 29.948 | 27.1 | 70 | N. W. | 20 | ..... | Cloudy. |
| 10:18a. m. | 30.233 | 19.9 | 61 | W. | 11 | ..... | Clear. |
| 2:18p. m. | 30.294 | 29.0 | 49 | W. | 7 | ..... | Clear. |
| 6:18p. m. | 30.278 | 33.4 | 47 | S. W. | 4 | ..... | Clear. |
| 10:18p. m. | 30.341 | 34.8 | 41 | S. W. | 2 | ..... | Clear. |

Maximum temperature, 35.0.
Minimum temperature, 16.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.110.
Mean daily thermometer, 23.1.
Mean daily humidity, 62.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—Today's races resulted as follows:

Five furlongs—Baronella first, Miss Dance second, Solitaire third; time, 1:03.

One mile and a half—Ida B. first, Katie Creel second, Athlone third; time, 2:41½.

Seven furlongs, heat race—P. Line finished sixth in the first heat and won the second and third heats and race. In the first heat Riddle, the favorite, came in first,

onnected with his company. He
a TRIBUNE representative went
out the alleged cutting of east-
t-rates, he said the Michigan Cen-
ictly maintaining tariff rates as
had no doubt, however, that some
were still cutting rates, but not so
rted. He did not think that any
o roads were cutting rates more
s per 100 pounds. In his opinion
was made by any of the roads.
object was secured by false bill-
g of rebates to certain favored
The great trouble was with
rom Peoria, St. Louis, Indian-
other Western points. If those
evented from cutting the rates
e no trouble about the matter
s from Chicago. He thought the
eidents and the Joint Executive
ould soon devise means for stop-
tting of rates from all Western
g asked what truth there was in
t Commissioner Fink had sent de-
to watch the roads, he said that it
nse. Commissioner Fink did not
etectives, and if he were to use
it would do no good. They would
detect anything, as the railroads
tting rates knew too well how to
r tracks. The Joint Agent repre-
k in this city, and he is expected to
roads are violating the agreement.
Moore was an efficient man in
issioner Fink and the railroads had
d if he could not succeed in un-
ators of the agreement inexpe-
dives from the East would certain-
to establish the guilt of any one.
watched each other with the
ance and they were as good de-
mmissioner Fink could desire.

ssociation of General Bag-
gage Agents.
Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The
n of the sixth annual gathering
al Association of General Bag-
was continued today. The elec-
s consumed a large part of the
ana, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis
was made President, in the place
th; J. J. Post, of the Erie Road,
, in place of J. S. Freeman. M.
of the Chicago, Burlington &
reelected Secretary. The Ex-
ittee chosen is as follows: F. J. Mc-
Pennsylvania Central, Chairman;
Bentley; J. Van Smith, of the
hio; and W. P. Andrews, of the
. Comparison of claims and s
the subject of unclaimed bag-
the election.

nd Appointments in the
Gould System.
., Feb. 21.—Official announcement
following changes and appoin-
Gould and Wabash Railroad sys-
Olds, promoted to be General
er in charge of freight and pas-
ot both systems; George W. Li-
Texas & St. Louis, is appointed
er of the Wabash and all lines in
em north of Denison and Tex-
. H. Newman, Traffic Manager
south of these points. More
pected.

ellaneous Items.
cas has been appointed Agent of
ransit Company (fast freight) at
Ind., in place of W. H. Parmalee,

offices will all be open today.
ent officials say they have no
g up in honor of a man who
tell a lie—he is not up to their

e Louisville, New Albany & Chi-
Route) went over the bridge into
erday, the first from the North
io River at either Louisville or

Central has no longer any fears
m the flood in the Ohio River at
ater in the river has come to a
is expected to recede today. The
cks are yet several feet above

er Vining, of the Western Trunk-
ion, has just issued a new joint
on business from Chicago, Mil-
Louis and intermediate points
ueblo, Colorado Springs, Lead-
n, and other points in Colorado
loo.

rk, who has heretofore been per-
tuties of Auditor and General
senger Agent of the Pittsburg
road, has been relieved of his
g to freight matters, and Mr. F.
sume charge of the freight de-
will have charge of freight rates,
d Freight Agent.

e of General Freight Agents of
appointed to arrange differential
r to Missouri River points from
nts of supply will meet at Com-
ley's office today to deliberate
assigned to it. If the commit-
unable to agree the matter will
Arbitrator George M. Hogue,
the roads interested in this
greed to accept as final. The
om Chicago to Missouri River
ains at 10 cents per 100 pounds,
will not be changed until differ-
n agreed upon and accepted by

NESS TROUBLES.

Assignments and Execu-
ons in Chicago.
wholesale liquor-dealer at No.
et, yesterday made a voluntary
Frank Cooke for the benefit of
No schedule was filed.

J. Joyce yesterday attempted to
ament on garnishee on a car-
transit over the Chicago, Bur-
oy Railroad from the East to
The papers were issued at the
, and Joseph A. Kohn, wholesale
140 Market street, and are di-
Max Fredenthal and Peter
rancisco. The amount involved

cution were yesterday issued
of Boleyn & Dee, cigar manu-
83 West Indiana street, in favor
l & Co., wholesale dealers in
um of $1,056.73, and also in fa-
Demenly for $1,050. Deputy-
t is in charge of the establish-

n, Bonnell & Co.
O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Some
Republic Iron Company com-
sults on attachment against
& Co. in the United States Cir-
amount claimed being $40,000,
ality of iron-ore bought a short
failure of Brown, Bonnell &
ed at Ashtabula. Capt. Ricks,
District Court, was appointed
to inquire into the case, and,
unto the case and hearing argu-
o dissolve the attachment for
there was not, in his opinion,
h action. He also rendered a
Republic Company for $31,000
ional. Today he made the re-
ings to Judge Baxter, who sus-
on.

Grocer at Neenah, Wis.
, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A. J.
per, has failed, with liabilities
rly $5,000. It is thought his
er all indebtedness. Ricker,
aren, of Milwaukee, are the
re. They are secured by mort-
ack's homestead and store.

etne Assignment.
Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Osius,
dealers in millinery and fancy
assignment today, owing to
arson, Pirie & Co., of Chicago,
on $5,500 for goods. Assets,
e, $8,000.

NING FREIGHT RATES.
O., Feb. 21.—President Deve-
e Line, telegraped the officials
e today that freight rates must
nd rates are stiffer now than
for two months. The Illinois
ociation met here today, but,
uorum present, adjourned in-

## HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

### Twenty-fourth Annual Commencement Exercises at the Chicago Institution.

### Prof. Ludlam Reports the Condition of Things—Diplomas—List of Graduates—Banquet at Night.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College were held at the Grand Opera-House yesterday in the presence of a large audience composed of friends and relatives of the graduates. Music was furnished by the regular orchestra of the theatre. The officers and faculty of the college, consisting of Profs. A. E. Small, E. Ludlam, C. H. Vilas, T. S. Hoyne, G. A. Hall, Sheldon Leavitt, C. G. Wheeler, W. J. Hawkes, E. S. Bailey, C. E. Laning, G. F. Spears, J. E. Gilliman, and H. B. Fellows, occupied the stage. The Rev. Dr. Wood opened the exercises with a prayer and was followed by Prof. E. Ludlam, who delivered the following report:

PROF. LUDLAM'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT: At the close of the twenty-fourth year in the history of this college and hospital it is a pleasure to report to the honorable Board of Trustees and to the public that its prosperity and usefulness are in no wise abated. The year which closes with this occasion has furnished two courses of instruction—one in the spring of 1883 for practitioners and one during the present winter for the regular studentsclass. The former was the most successful and satisfactory in every way that has ever been given in this institution. It was attended by a class of eighty, a majority of whom were physicians, and who came hither to perfect themselves in the different branches of medical science and in the several specialties.

The winter term, which closed at noon of yesterday, was characterized among other things by the thoroughness, zeal, punctuality, and entire harmony of purpose in the teaching corps; by increased clinical advantages of a most practical kind, more especially in the departments of physical diagnosis, surgery, and gynecology; and by special courses and examinations. The clinical material has been more abundant than ever before, and, despite the fact that our hospital amphitheatre was burned in October, it has been utilized to the best possible advantage.

The winter class numbered 275, of which 221 were men and 56 were women. In this class 219 were from the Western and Southern, 55 from the Eastern States, and one each from the different Territories. Among the foreign countries represented were Sweden, Norway, England, Nova Scotia, and the Province of Ontario.

No feature of the college work is more gratifying than the fact that this institution is now recognized as of the superior kind to which pupils who have taken their first or second terms in a preparatory or a provincial school may come for their final instruction and for the highest honors. And no better estimate of the quality of our work could be given than to say that during the last winter there were more students here from the State of New York alone than were in the whole class only a few years ago.

Of the 127 candidates for graduation 118 have passed their final examinations in a most careful and satisfactory manner. Having fulfilled the college and the hospital requirements, as well as those which are properly insisted upon by our State Board of Health as guarding the interests of the commonwealth, we cheerfully recommend them for the degree, which, Mr. President, it is your privilege to bestow.

After a brief address, in which the graduates were given some excellent advice regarding their future professional career, Prof. A. E. Small, President of the college, presented each with a diploma.

The valedictory address was delivered by the Rev. J. Lloyd Jones and was enthusiastically received by the graduates, as were also the presents which were distributed by Prof. C. H. Vilas.

THE GRADUATES.

There were 116 graduates, as follows, the star (*) denoting those who received one prize and two stars (**) those who received two prizes for passing the best examination in different branches:

**C. S. Ames, *George Ralph Andrews, Robert Henry Ash, Thomas W. Ashley, S. H. Aurand, William Bahrenburg, Miss Emma Barker, R. M. Barrows, M. D., William Clay Bastar, Wm. D. W. Benthall, James A. Bettes, *E. William Boardman, E. S. Bowen, D. D. S., Charles W. Bozarth, Edward Francis Brady, William W. Brown, Frank S. Burroughs, A. S. Butler, James T. Bates, Mrs. Pauline E. Canfield, William Burgess Carman, William O. Cheeseman, George C. Clarke, Sheridan G. Cobb, Mrs. Emma Cornwall, Jay J. Crawford, M. D., Miss Martha J. Creighton, John S. Cron, W. Cummings, S. S. Dana, Miss Ella Dana, William Dixon, James M. Downs, William C. Duncan, Mrs. S. Dunlap, *Victor C. Eddy, Miss Cora L. Emery, H. F. C. Fisher, Thomas J. Foster, Ira Hill Fuller, A. A. Goldsmith, Miss A. A. Goodrich, *Mrs. Sophie Hack, S. Hahn, Harlan, M. D., A. F. Harris, E. H. Hayes, *Daniel Helmick, Arthur E. Higgins, *Miss Julia T. Hill, H. H. Holbrook, Morris Houston, *Thomas F. Huffaker, J. A. Huffman, M. D. (ad eundem), Miss Clara Hughes, *Miss Jessie B. Hunter, Frederick P. Johnson, J. H. S. Johnson, T. M. Johnson, Mrs. M. E. Keller, Benjamin D. King, John Armour Kirkpatrick, D. Albert Lock, S. Allen Lock, W. H. MacKay, L. Howard Maloney, H. D. Manchester, Jesse E. Mann, George Mahrenz, George D. Marvin, Washington E. McGowen, Mrs. C. A. Miller, Rolland C. Moffett, Denis Moran, Jenny M. Morgan, C. E. Munn, R. Munson, M. D., O. A. Palmer, M. D., Albert D. Ramsey, Carlton H. Rew, De Loss A. Rhinehart, Mrs. C. A. Risdon, William Franklin Roberts, Walter H. Robilliard, L. D. Rogers, **Mrs. S. Ida W. Rogers, J. D. Root, *Mrs. Adeline Rowe, Wilbur Case Ruby, Miss Vida Sanders, George F. Seidlitz Jr., E. B. Sherman, C. C. Sherman, Louis Frank Schneider, E. B. Simmons, *Edwin A. Simonds, M. W. Slocum, C. C. Smith, Julia M. Smith, M. D. Smith, M. D., G. L. Stone, M. D. (ad eundem), John Fredrick Steymer, A. M. Stevens, A. M., James Sinclair, Frank Swallow, Mrs. Genevieve H. Sweeny, C. Sweet, Albert Charles Taylor, Fred F. Thatcher, Freeman T. Van Amburgh, W. D. Vint, J. P. Von Burgh, Hazen W. Wells, R. T. West, *H. J. West, W. F. Whittemore, G. F. Whitwort Jr., Lewis W. Wright.

The annual banquet of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital was given last evening at the Palmer. About 300 persons were present, embracing the faculty, alumni, and graduating class of this year. Prof. G. A. Hall presided. After refreshments had been disposed of the following toasts were responded to:

"The Pioneer Homeopaths"—Prof. A. E. Small, "Samuel Hahnemann"—Dr. J. C. Burnett.
"The Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago"—Dr. J. E. King, of Eldoro, Ia.
"Higher Medical Education"—Prof. J. E. Gilman.
"The Two Professions, Legal and Medical"—J. A. J. Kendig.
"The Characteristics of a True Physician"—Prof. C. Vilas.
"The Class of 1861"—Dr. E. M. P. Ludlam.
"The Class of 1866"—Dr. C. H. Cogswell.
"The Old and the New"—Prof. Sheldon Levitt.
"On Some Chemical Points, Wise and Otherwise"—Prof. Charles Gilbert Wheeler.
"Our Alumni Association"—Prof. G. F. Spears.
"The State Board of Health; Noble Men, Noble Work"—Prof. R. Ludlam.

## WHO LOUIS FRECHETTE IS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The social sensation telegraphed yesterday from Montreal raises the question, Who is Louis Fréchette? A number of Canadians, doubtless men of cultivation, and of more or less prominence in the Dominion, and representing a highly-diversified assortment of religious and political opinion—for there are more varieties in Canada than in any other part of the globe—invited Matthew Arnold to dinner. A man of tact would instinctively have avoided any topic whose discussion might wound the least of those who, ignoring his peculiar opinions, extended to him a graceful tribute of admiration as a man of letters. But Mr. Arnold was not a man of tact. He is first, last, and always a critic who deems himself also a philosopher. Indifferent to viands and wines, oblivious to the complex character of his hosts, he cast conversationality from him like a superfluous garment and ascended into the domain of abstract thought in the temper which becomes a philosopher, if Socrates told Simmias truly in the "Phaedo." The guest of a non-partisan occasion, he startled his hosts by a criticism on the religious opinions of a number of them. Carried away by his fervor he forgot decorum, and

. . . too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,

And thought of convincing while they thought of dining.

Louis Fréchette indignantly left the table when Mr. Arnold finished his essay.

Who is Louis Fréchette? He has a singularly romantic career. It extends from the St. Lawrence to the Seine. It includes journalism in Chicago, and crowning with bays by the Forty Immortals of France. He was born in Levis, the Brooklyn of Quebec. His father was a French-Canadian contractor. His brother Achille prosaically chose the lumber business in Nebraska for his vocation; but Louis resolved to be a poet. His father, hard-headed and economical, intimated that there was not much money in rhyming, and after the young man had received academic training left him to shift for himself. So he went to Ogdensburg and procured employment in a telegraph office. He left it and went to breaking stones. Then he went back to Canada and verse. But his father was right; there was no money in poetry. Then he studied law. There was no money in that. Then he tried journalism. He failed in that. Then he went into politics. He failed again.

Then he came to Chicago, founded *L'Observateur*, published one number, and mysteriously disappeared. Soon his song began to lit Canadian periodicals, and it grew bi the and charming. But still there was no money in it, and again he came to Chicago and founded *L'Amerique*. Its life was longer than that of its predecessor, but it was doomed to a curious and tragic end. Its pages were bright, crisp, delicate, and fanciful. It was fanatically French. Its poetical temperament filled it with pretty trifles on affairs of taste; but spiritually and politically it was intensely French. Wearying of routine and anxious to devote more time to poetry, he left it in charge of a Swiss friend and went away. The Franco-Prussian war was suddenly precipitated by the mad folly of the last of the Napoleons. The Swiss was of German stock. Blood proved thicker than water. *L'Amerique*, printed in French, became a ferocious Prussian flag. The French in Chicago called in agony and rage for Frechette. After awhile he reappeared, but it was too late. His paper was dead and he was ruined.

Gay and dauntless as became a poet and a Frenchman, he resolved to take to the path of La Salle and follow the Mississippi to its mouth. Unlike the chevalier, he preferred a stick to a canoe, and wended his way to New Orleans, singing graceful and piquant lines to the "great brother of the St. Lawrence," personifying both with all the ardor of the poets of old who glorified the rivers of Greece and the fountains of Helicon. Tired at last of vagabondage, he accepted a call to his native city and rose rapidly in politics and literature. Longfellow has testified to the beauty of his poetry, in which the influence of Victor Hugo and Lamartine is very apparent. He is preeminently the poet of Canada, and is read throughout the Dominion with as much affection as Longfellow by us. His principal collections of poems are entitled "Mes Loisirs," "La Voix d'un Exile," and "Pêle-Mêle." Two years ago he was crowned by the French Academy. The Arnold incident will add immensely to his popularity. M. F. S.

## THE IOWA IRISH.

### A State Convention at Davenport—Parnell Indorsed, England Defied, and Officers Elected.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Iowa State Convention of Irish societies met in delegate convention at the opera-house at 10 o'clock, about 200 delegates being enrolled, and the representation being will distributed. Mayor Claussen, of Davenport, delivered the address of welcome, which was frequently applauded. M. V. Gannon, President of the State League, responded. He referred to the fact that two Land-Leasue Conventions had been held in the State, but this was the first meeting of the State Branch of the National League. He urged that moral and material aid be extended to Mr. Parnell and his followers, denounced the English press for one-sided reports of Irish affairs, and advocated the independence of Ireland.

The Hon. M. H. King, of Des Moines, on being elected temporary Chairman, said he hoped the Irish cause would progress until the flag of England ceased to float over Ireland. At this sentiment Father Clarke, of Red Oak, arose and made an objection that the address was opposed to the interests of Parnell and revolutionary in its nature. But the speaker recalled nothing.

Temporary Secretaries and Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed, after which the Hon. G. W. Jones spoke at some length.

At the opening of the afternoon session permanent officers were chosen, the Hon. Fred O'Donnell, of Dubuque, being Chairman. His speech in accepting the chair was received with cheers. Speeches by vote were limited to ten minutes each. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. They reaffirm the platform of the National Irish Convention held at Philadelphia, pledge the State Society to aid in every practical way the Irish people to overthrow foreign domination and become masters of their own destinies. Confidence in Parnell is strongly expressed and sympathy with "the most wretched class in the world." It is declared that no people ought to be content with the government of another whose only object is to drain them of wealth. The sixth resolution asserts that the Irish people degrade themselves by buying the products of British manufactories. The eighth "views with alarm, not unmixed with indignation," the rapidity and facility with which foreign capitalists acquire immense tracts of the public domain, and calls upon Congress to make it impossible. The death of Wendell Phillips is deplored and a tribute paid his memory.

A congratulatory dispatch was ordered sent to the Redmond brothers' meeting in New York tonight. A supplementary resolution pledging the Iowa League to the support of an Irish member of Parliament whom Mr. Parnell may name was adopted. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected:

M. V. Gannon, Davenport, President.
Martin Flynn, Dubuque, Treasurer.

A. P. McGuirk, Davenport, Secretary, with a Vice-President for each county in the State.

The Executive Council is composed of the three officers named and J. F. Nugent of Des Moines, C. J. Dodge of Burlington, and P. B. Murphy of Ottumwa. The sum of $1,129 was subscribed on the spot as a Parnell fund. Des Moines was selected as the place of holding the next State meeting and Feb. 21 as the time was suggested.

This evening Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, President of the National League, delivered a lecture on "Ireland of Today," at the close of which a banquet was tendered the visitors by the local societies.

## THE BULLARD MURDER.

### Wilson Gives His Version of the Tragedy, Claiming that He Acted in Self-Defense.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—In the trial of George Wilson for the killing of Patrolman Henry E. Bullard, the prisoner testified as follows: He came to this country in 1879 from Ireland. Wednesday before Thanksgiving he said he went to the Russell House, where he met George Hughes in the baggage-room. They drank together freely. Mrs. Wilson came to look for him and asked him to go home with her, saying there had been some men around the house making trouble about a barrel of oil. He refused to go home and told her to give up the barrel, when she answered that the men had already got it. The barrel of oil was taken by him from in front of Charles Helse's grocery in fun and to see whether he would notice it. When he took it he had been drinking considerably and he had no intention of stealing it. The following day his wife told him to go over to Helse's and make an explanation about the oil. He told his wife that he would see Helse about the matter some other time. He told his wife that he was going to Canada on a hunt, and got his gun-case out. He left the house and had gone but a few steps on Canfield street when he met Bullard, who stopped and asked him where he was going, and he replied that he was going to shoot ducks. Bullard grabbed him and pulled a revolver out of his pocket and said: "If you move I will blow the top of your head off." When he (Wilson) saw this he pulled the trigger of his gun. He heard a bullet whizzing past his ear and the clicking of a revolver, but heard no report of a pistol, and said that there was about a half-second between the two reports. After the shooting he went to Canada, and did not hear of Bullard's death until he learned of it there. The case is nearing a close.

## JUDGE BLODGETT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The movement in favor of the promotion of the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett to the position of Circuit Judge, about to be made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Drummond, who retires at the end of a long term of service full of honors, is attracting increased attention throughout the State.

About 800 of the attorneys of this city have enrolled their names in favor of the appointment of Judge Blodgett, and a large number of leading business-men and citizens have expressed their wishes by signing and forwarding petitions to the same effect.

At the recent convention held here there was a general expression of opinion in his favor, and a petition was largely signed by the leading men of the State, including Gov. Hamilton, ex-Gov. Oglesby, the Hon. David T. Littler, and others.

Outside of Cook County, in both the northern and southern judicial districts of the State, the attorneys are signing petitions to the same purpose.

Judge Blodgett's name will go before the President with the strongest possible indorsement.

The long and arduous service of Judge Blodgett (he has been District Judge fourteen years) certainly entitles him to the place under all the rules of the civil service. LEX.

## A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Jess Williams, the negro who foully murdered Adams the 8th inst., was today sentenced to be hanged March 29.

Nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of sore throat, coughs, colds, etc. 25 cts.

## THE COURTS.

### The Attorney-General Files an Amendment to the Information in the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Case.

**The Chicago & Evanston Bridge Case.**

In the case of The People against the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company the Attorney-General yesterday filed an amendment to the information, making State's-Attorney Mills a party complainant, and also setting out the Mayor's veto of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad ordinance and the passage of the ordinance over the veto and its acceptance by the company. The arguments on these amendments and on the motion for an appeal will come up before Judge Shepard a week from today.

### Items.

The Receiver in the case of the National Furnace Company against the Moline Malleable-Iron Works yesterday filed a report before Judge Blodgett stating that he had sold the plant and works of the defendant to Stillman Wheelock for $30,000, subject to the order of the court, and a rule was issued on all parties interested to show cause by the 28th why the bid should not be accepted.

In the case of the City National Bank the Receiver was authorized by Judge Blodgett to compromise a $5,000 claim against W. E. Hale for $3,500.

An action was begun in the Circuit Court by Louis Morkenstein, a minor, against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, charging that by the company's negligence he was run over by a locomotive Nov. 29, 1882, and was crippled for life. He estimates his damages at $25,000.

In the divorce case of Mary Paaren against Dr. Nicolai H. Paaren, the complainant yesterday filed a petition setting out that her husband was enjoying a good income, while she was destitute, he having turned her out of doors as soon as he was served with summons in the case, and asks that he may be compelled to share with her. The motion will be argued Monday before Judge Shepard.

Henry Seidel commenced a suit against the City of Chicago to recover $20,000 damages for falling through the sidewalk on Linman street in December last.

William H. Fallon brought suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for damages received in an accident near Jasper, Ia., some months ago.

### THE RECORD.

**United States Circuit Court—New Suits.**

13,858—Michael Hicks et al. vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; the Dayton Manufacturing Company, E. G. Barney, and J. Kirby Jr. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent for improvement in lamps, issued June 12, 1876. Offield & Towle, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—First National Bank; order as prepared.—Channon vs. Schooner Japan; advt. sold for $50 and amt. paid into court, and ord. for 30 days' publication.
Bankruptcy—4,193, Snyder & Loe; discharge issued.

**Superior Court—New Suits.**

90,757—Ella P. Brown vs. Edwin H. Brown. Bill for divorce for cruelty. D. L. Shorey, solr.
90,758—Hugh H. Shields vs. Redmond F. Burke. Bill for accounting. Jesse B. Barton, solr.
90,759—Bernard J. Sheridan vs. The Chicago Rolling Company. Asst., $2,000. James Rosenthal, atty.
90,760—William Best et al. vs. Charles J. Boleyn and John W. Boleyn. Confession of Judgment. $1,256.35. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
90,761—Sarah C. Chidester vs. Sarah C. and A. S. Leith, Moses Snyder, J. M. Burns, Martin and James D. Wallace. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,000 on Lots 21 in Dobbin's sub. of Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Block 4 of the west part of Ellis' Addition to the City of Chicago. C. S. Thornton, atty.
90,762—Christian Rasmussen vs. Isaac Thompson. Confession of Judgment. Holzheimer & Rhein, attys.
90,763—William Murphy vs. The Prosser Twin Cylinder Car Company. Asst., $500. D. L. Hamphar, atty.
90,764—Charles Wilson vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.
90,765—Michael Lardner vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.
90,766—Joseph C. Bullock et al. vs. Carl Bullock and Bertha Bullock. Bill for partition. Galt & Birch, solrs.
90,767—Spencer H. Abbott vs. Ellen A. Abbott. Bill for divorce for adultery. Payne Fitts, solr.
90,768—Carolina Johnson vs. August Johnson. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Leopold Salomon, solr.
90,769—Thomas Dennehy vs. Charles J. Boleyn and John W. Boleyn. Confession of judgment, $1,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
90,770—O. F. Lawrence vs. Z. C. Peck. Appeal.
90,771—Mary Coleman vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners and Augustus D. Coleman. Bill for partition. Eli B. Felsenthal, solr.
90,772—Julia Smith vs. Edward Smith. Bill for divorce for desertion. Moore, Parnell & Fishleigh, solrs.
90,773—Bernard Steele et al. vs. August Wollenzien. Distress for rent, $478. Kraus & Mayer, attys.
90,774—J. H. Sternberg vs. Samuel H. Moore, Edward V. and Y. M. Moore. Asst., $1,000. Wilson & Mason, attys.
90,775—Charles F. Cox et al. vs. Harry G. Brainard and Charles F. Cox et al. vs. Same. Attys.
90,776—John G. Gratty et al. vs. Walter Proby and Joseph W. Tuttle. Asst., $300. Henry White, atty.
90,777—Sarah Jackson vs. William H. Weeks. Attcht., $58.64. J. C. Turnes, atty.
90,778—Henry Wirth et al. vs. Charles J. Boleyn and John W. Boleyn. Confession of judgment, $227. John M. Gartside, atty.
90,779—Kitty Triplett vs. Van B. Triplett. Bill for divorce for desertion. Wm. Sun, solr.
90,780—Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company vs. Horatio Pratt and James O. Parker. Asst., $1,000. John C. Goudy, solr.
90,781—Anna C. Trey vs. Jacob M. Trey. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. E. B. Esher and William Hitchcock, solrs.
SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—90,741—Frank Kerting vs. Frederick W. Cotshausen. Case, $10,000. Joseph N. Barker, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,688, Monroe vs. Mill; rule on plf. to file bill of part. one week from date—3,594, Swartout vs. Gilbert; jury to seal and rep. until Monday.
Judgment and verdict—10,530, Schlacky vs. Field; judgt. for deft. and appl., $28, Rafferty vs. Union Iron & Steel Company; verdict issues for deft.—Same vs. same; mo. to set aside, etc., overruled.
JUROR ANTHONY—Law order—9,185, Howe vs. Latin; time to file bill of exc. extd. 5 days.—10,073, Field vs. Berisheimer; jury fail to agree and are discharged.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,932, Kettlestring vs. Van Allen; mo. to set aside deft. and judgt. for plf. and appl., $1,000

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Gov. Fifield, of Wisconsin, is at the Tremont.

Lieut. George H. Patterson, U. S. A., and Daniel P. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, N. J., are at the Palmer.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., and Judges P. Henry Smythe, of Burlington, Iowa; E. F. Bull, of Ottawa, Ill.; J. Sibley, of Quincy, Ill.; and A. Bessoner, of New Jersey, are at the Grand Pacific.

## IN GENERAL.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll and party last evening visited the National Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The annual reception of the Stephen A. Douglas Council of the Royal Arcanum was given last evening at the Palmer. About seventy-five couples were present.

F. Frank, a West Side saloonkeeper, was fined $25 by Justice C. J. White for selling liquor to a person in the habit of getting intoxicated. The case was brought by the Citizens' League.

Special matinées will be given at all the theatres today. At Hooley's Mr. Wyndham's company will present "The Household Fairy" and "Brighton." At Haverly's the minstrels will give a performance.

Leroy Payne had one of his hack-drivers arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling the enormous sum of 50 cents. The accused, Henry Baliman, gave bail for his appearance before Justice Meech Feb. 25.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 18° above zero; 9 a. m., 19°; 10 a. m., 20°; 11 a. m., 21°; 12 m., 22°; 1 p. m., 23°; 3 p. m., 25°; 6 p. m., 24°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.65.

A team of horses took fright at the steam escaping from Goss & Phillips' planing-mill at Twenty-first and Fisk streets. Christopher Schreiber, the driver, was thrown beneath the vehicle, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. He was taken to his home, No. 259 Centre avenue.

The man who gave the name of Solomon Lewis, and who was arrested for stealing about $300 worth of fine laces from Marshall Field & Co.'s store, was identified by Detective Billy Pinkerton in the armory yesterday as David Lovett, an old-time and expert shoplifter. He was held to the Criminal Court.

Will McConnell, Fred Van West, Fred Johnson, Bert Grout, and Thomas Manfield are the names of West Side boys from 9 to 13 years old who were found intoxicated from whisky which they had stolen from a saloon at the corner of Lake and Oakley streets. They are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Smoke-Inspector Merkl has summoned the B. P. Rounds Type & Press Company, Butler Brothers, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, R. W. Homan Jr., B. E. Gallup, W. Metzger, the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, and J. W. Reedy to appear before Justice Foote Saturday for violating the smoke ordinance.

A charge of larceny has been preferred against James Duffy, alias "Ohio Jim." The charge is based upon a quantity of beaten silverware, supposed to have been stolen, that was found upon him when arrested. While held upon this complaint investigation relative to his connection with the murder of an Ohio Sheriff will be prosecuted.

No less than 150 real-estate men have been summoned to appear before Justice Foote and show cause why they should not be fined for failing to take out a license. G. S. Hubbard and F. A. Bragg were fined $25 each by this Justice yesterday, and E. P. Hotchkiss, who took a change of venue, was fined by Justice Prindiville. A. A. Boyne promised to take out a license, and was discharged by Justice Foote.

About 5:30 p. m. yesterday while Dr. Garrott, of the Health Department, was making a professional call at the corner of Western avenue and Jackson street some one stole his small, bay, white-faced horse and the "Doctor's buggy" thereunto attached. The Doctor wishes it understood that both horse and buggy are impregnated with small-pox, scarlet-fever, measles, Democracy, and other contagious diseases.

Walter McEwen's collection of pictures will be on exhibition at Stevens' gallery, Nos. 24 and 26 Adams street, today and this evening and during the day tomorrow, after which those remaining unsold will open to inspection for a few days at the artist's home, No. 513 La Salle avenue, until packed to be sent East. The sales thus far have aggregated nearly $5,000, and several of the larger pieces, as well as many smaller ones, remain unsold.

The Council Committee on Finance has gone over the Appropriation bill twice, and will go through the estimates again. The committee adjourned until tomorrow, when the work will be completed. It will require some time to prepare the bill, and the matter will not be presented to the Council until a week from next Monday. All of the departments have been cut down in their estimates, a reduction of $2,000,000 having been made.

Andrew Russell, a colored man employed as a waiter in Chapin & Gore's restaurant, attempted to board a grip-car going south on State street near Monroe yesterday morning, missed his footing, fell under the guard-board, and was dragged a distance of about twenty feet. His body was badly bruised and the flesh torn in several places. He was removed to his room at No. 402 State street, and may recover. No blame is attached to the driver.

Nathan Levi, who was indicted jointly with the Adams and Brown gang for burglary, appeared before Judge Hawes and gave bail in the sum of $1,500. Detective Kay has been searching for Levi for over a month. Last week he went to Kansas City armed with a requisition. Upon hearing that he was wanted, Levi says, he decided to give himself up. He states that if Kay wanted to arrest him he could have found him, as he had not concealed his whereabouts.

The recent publication in THE TRIBUNE of the names of some of the disreputable fellows who engage in the traffic of diseased and dead animals appears to have had a salutary effect, as only one case has been reported during the current week. A cow which Officer Lamb declared to be in a very bad condition was shot at the gate by that officer yesterday. J. R. Browne, a scalper, had bought the animal for city consumption and was having it removed to the slaughter-house on a truck, it being too weak to walk.

An order was issued yesterday by the General Superintendent of Police announcing that the resignation of Lieut. Heintzman has been accepted; that Desk-Sergeant Oyen is transferred from the day squad to the Third Precinct, and assigned to duty as Acting Sergeant in the West North avenue district; that Sergeant Aiken is assigned to duty as Acting Lieutenant at the Chicago Avenue Station, vice Heintzman; and that Desk-Sergeant Sanford is assigned to duty as Acting Sergeant at the Harrison Street Station, vice Arch transferred.

The Illinois Club gave its third general reception of the season last evening at the club-house on Ashland avenue. An enjoyable musical program of ten numbers occupied the earlier portion of the evening, and was participated in by Miss Annie Rommeiss, Mr. E. Reinendahl, Mr. George Sweet, Mr. Charles A. Knorr, and Mr. John R. McWade. A banquet and dancing followed. The reception was one of the most successful given by the club, and the attendance was large, about 450 having responded to the invitations, which were confined to club members. The club has reached its membership-limit, but there are now seventeen more applications under consideration, which will probably result in extending the present limit to secure their admission.

Dr. DeWolf says that the trouble among the cattle at the Stock-Yards for some weeks past has entirely disappeared. The authorities at the yards, he says, turn over to the Inspectors with pleasure and at once all cattle in any way diseased or unfit for food. The Chicago streets, he says, are not in bad condition, considering the small appropriation made by the city for keeping them clean. To remove the snow of one storm would take more money than is allowed for a whole year's service. All that can be done now is to keep the catch-basins open and let the sun do the rest. The health of the city during the winter had been excellent, but he would not prophesy that the summer would show an equally low rate of mortality. A healthy winter did not necessarily involve a healthy summer, and, unless the usual precautions were taken, the death-rate this summer might run beyond reasonable limits.

### THE CITY-HALL AND CONVICT LABOR.

The lowest bidder for the marble and tile work of the new City-Hall was the Burlington Marble Company, whose bid is $53,445. This corporation employs convicts at Joliet. The bidders just above them are Sherman & Flavin, whose price is $55,900. This firm, it is said, is controlled by the Burlington Company. The lowest bid of a contractor who employs "free" labor is that of Mr. Davison—$54,450. The mechanics of the city have, as is known, tried to induce the Council to bar out convict labor, but this cannot be done, as, under the law, the Commissioner of Public Works is obliged to let contracts for the lowest responsible bidder, and the Burlington Marble Company comes within that requirement. So, in order to prevent the contract going to them, the mechanics will hold meetings Sunday in different parts of the city for the purpose of raising $2,000—the difference between the company's and Davison's bids—which they propose turning over to the Commissioner, thus putting it in his power to let Davison do the work without loss to the city.

### THE WILLSON MURDER.

MR. ALLEN'S SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION—THE MAN HE SAW THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

The detectives engaged in hunting down the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Willson claim to have discovered an important clew, which it is hoped will lead to the speedy detection and arrest of the criminal. What that clew is they refuse to divulge or even hint at, as it might put the suspected person more completely on his guard, and thereby defeat their plans for immediate success. Detective Robertson and States-Attorney Mills confined their operations to Chicago yesterday, although two of Pinkerton's agents spent the day at Winnetka making further investigations. In the afternoon they drove over to Glencoe, returning in time to catch the evening train for the city. Ten this morning is the time set for holding the inquest, but it will probably be postponed until the detectives have made further discoveries.

William Blair Allen, son of Thomas Allen of Winnetka, expressed much indignation at the insinuations of detectives and reporters of various city papers that he possibly had some connection with the Winnetka murders. Mr. Allen's name has not appeared in this paper, but as he believes that the "young man" referred to yesterday was himself, and thinking also that every one in Winnetka believes he is the man pointed at, he asks THE TRIBUNE to publish his denial, which is about as follows:

"I left Winnetka Saturday evening for Kankakee, as I had business there. I had no thought of escaping detectives when I did so—the detectives can find me any time they want to. I did not take my father's horse with me. I did not collect money on bills due my father. My father and I are partners in the coal and wood business in Winnetka, and I collected only such money as I had a right to. I returned from Kankakee to the city Sunday last, and have not been to Winnetka since. I own two farms in Kansas, and some property on Lake avenue, and I'm not so badly off for money that I would ever think of getting some from my father or of stealing some of his, as the reports would seem to make out I did. I live in Winnetka with my wife, but I am very often from home on business."

"Were you at home the night of the murder?" asked the reporter.

"I was. I was at Haverly's Theatre that evening, and went home by the last train, which is due at Winnetka at 12:23. The train was late—it was about 12:40 when it got in. Conductor Stewart said there were no strangers got off that night, but he is mistaken. A stranger got off the east side of the train—that is, the side opposit the platform—and walked down the main road going east toward the lake. I got off on the platform and went west towards Moth's store, and then turned south straight home—that being my direct road. Willson's house is east of mine, about a small block away, with the railroad track between. When the stranger got a little piece down the east road to about where he would turn off if he were going to Willson's house he stopped for two or three minutes and watched me, and I stopped and watched him. Mr. Conrad, who lives on the road between the station and Mr. Willson's, was awakened by his dogs barking at some one passing, and it is probable that was the stranger. He was a heavy-set man, wore an overcoat and a slouch hat, was probably 35, and had a short beard all around his face and a mustache. I did not see him get off the train, but I know he must have got off from the position he was in when I saw him. I heard no shots after getting home. Now, you can contradict that story about my running off with my father's money; when any one wants me I'm on hand, and if you want references about my character and so on I can give you plenty—Lemuel Milk, the Kankakee capitalist, for instance, and many others."

### WEDDING BELLS.

STUDEBAKER—INNIS.

The wedding of Miss Dora Louetta Studebaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., and Mr. William Reynolds Innis, of New York City, occurred at 8 o'clock last evening in Grace Episcopal Church, on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, and it was one of the most brilliant events of the season. An awning was stretched from the curbing to the church door, and across the street was a powerful calcium light shining upon the entrance. The interior of the edifice was beautifully festooned and decorated with plants and flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Clinton Locke, rector of the church. The bridesmaids were Miss Katie Innis, sister of the groom; Miss Grace Studebaker, sister of the bride; Miss Amanda Case, Miss Florence Spencer, and Miss Mildred French. Mr. G. H. Clark was the "best man," and the ushers were Mr. F. O. Spencer, Mr. W. D. Walker, Mr. B. B. Lamb, and Mr. F. Farwell.

The bride was attired in a handsome bridal robe of corded white silk, with valenciennes lace and pearl ornaments.

Miss Innis, the first bridesmaid, wore a rich dress of white Ottoman silk, handsomely trimmed with lace, court train, and flowers. Each bridesmaid carried a floral muff.

At the chancel there was an immense floral gate of carnations and roses, and foliage plants were to be seen on every side. The church was filled with a large and fashionable gathering.

After the ceremony a reception was held from 8:30 until 11 o'clock at the residence of Mr. W. F. Studebaker, brother of the bride, at No. 1612 Prairie avenue. About 200 of the intimate friends and relatives of the young couple were present. The large residence was brilliantly illuminated, and every room was elaborately decorated with smilax and cut flowers. In the parlor the young couple received the congratulations of their friends, standing beneath a canopy of flowers, and the room itself was a perfect bower of flowers and plants. The presents were numerous and very elegant.

During the evening a large number of well-known society people in the city and a number of the prominent people of South Bend, Ind., were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Innis left last night for an extended tour through the South, and after their wedding tour they will take up their future residence in New York City.

BURKE—BUCKLEY.

Miss Kittie M. Buckley, daughter of Capt. William Buckley, of the Harrison Street Police Station, and Mr. Daniel F. Burke, of this city, were united in marriage at half past 6 o'clock last evening in St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. The church held one of the largest crowds ever within its walls, and the streets in the vicinity were blocked by nearly 100 carriages. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Power, of Peru, Ill., cousin of Capt. Buckley, assisted by the Rev. Father Boles and the Rev. Father Lonergan. The following priests were in attendance: The Rev. Father Burke, of St. Columbkill's; the Rev. Father Kelly, of Sheffield, Ind.; the Rev. Father Flaherty, of the Annunciation; the Rev. Father Horn, of Hyde Park; the Rev. Father Dorney, of Lake; the Very-Rev. Dean Terry; the Rev. Father Maloney, of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Father Waldron, of Pullman; the Rev. Father Cashman, and the Rev. Father Foster.

Miss Davis officiated as bridesmaid and Mr. Enright as groomsman. The groom was accompanied by young Mr. Buckley and the bride by her father. After the ceremony there was the benediction and the Blessed Sacrament. A full chorus furnished excellent music.

A reception was held at Capt. Buckley's residence, No. 1023 Wabash avenue, and during the evening the house was thronged with guests, there being in attendance many city and county officials. The parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers, and between the rooms was suspended a huge floral bell. The presents were numerous, elegant, and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke left for a trip to Washington City. After March 8 they will be "at home" to friends at No. 1023 Wabash avenue.

### SENATOR WHITE'S "H——L."

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE APPLIED TO A NEW LINE OF BUSINESS.

For some weeks past an advertisement has appeared in several of the daily papers which has caused no little comment among the politicians on the West Side, and has shocked their sensibilities to an unusual degree. It reads:

> George E. White & Co.,
> Dealers in
> H——L.
> Take Lake street cars.

The George E. White, it was guessed, could be none other than the man who serves his fellow-citizens in the dual capacity of State Senator from the First District and Alderman from the Tenth Ward. Inasmuch as the Senator-Alderman's future has been variously discussed the advertisement was taken as a key which might unlock the mental chamber wherein Senator White communes with himself. Hence speculations were rife as to its meaning. The general opinion was that the dash must be taken in its usual acceptation and the word filled out regardless of Ingersollian ideas. The Alderman's personal and political enemies suggested that the punctuation was inaccurate and that a comma should be placed after the word "Dealers," which would simplify the meaning of the phrase following. They said that since the Senator had recently moved his business the advertisement was plainly to show the locality in which he now held forth. Some of White's friends, who thought he had crossed the line into the Eleventh Ward, having heard a vague report that he and Chris Mamer intended to start a mission Sunday-school there, also accepted this view. They, however, gave it a different meaning. It was clear to them that the Senator wanted to let his constituents in the Tenth know how he felt the totally different atmosphere of the Eleventh Ward and had done so by the brief but pointed hint that he was metaphorically in a region of great heat and extreme dryness. Many good people on the West Side besides the officials of the street railway company naturally resented the idea that the Lake street cars lead to such a region, and by these the proper solution of the puzzling advertisement will be received with relief.

In a casual talk with a TRIBUNE reporter on political matters Senator White, when asked about the above, said:

"It means that for the first time in twelve years I've got to pay the newspapers for advertising me, and I had to strike something new. They won't abuse me any more and I've had to let it be known that I'm in business."

"Does it mean, Senator, that you are going out of politics?"

"That's just it. I am. I'm comfortably fixed and won't have anything to do hereafter but sit around and enjoy my income. Now, when a man's got along that far what's the use in him being kicked and pounded for the sake of the party? That's been my lot and there isn't a blanked Republican who will thank me for it. They can't carry the Tenth Ward without me and yet they are always howling at what I do. Now, I don't care a snap for any of them. I won't go across the street to save the party this year. I've had enough and know when to quit."

To a remark about his expected change of residence to the Eleventh Ward the Alderman replied:

"I have large property interests in the Eleventh, and I may move over there or I may not. But it won't make any difference. I'm out of politics, and somebody else can have a chance to be abused."

The injured air with which this was spoken showed unmistakably that the Senator's heart was really bowed down with grief. But as many have supposed that his sole business for years past has been politics a little further explanation is necessary to show how his retirement from politics does not deprive him of occupation. This was furnished by United States Marshal Jones, who unraveled the riddle at a single glance. "Why," he declared, "that 'H——L' means 'hardwood lumber.' It's plain enough. Didn't you know that George was a lumber-dealer?"

Collector Spalding is understood to have expressed the same view before leaving for Washington, and there would appear no reasonable ground to doubt that this is Senator White's business.

### RED-HAIRED BOYS.

WHY A STATE STREET DEALER PREFERS THEM TO OTHERS.

In a recent issue of a daily paper appeared the following unique advertisement:

WANTED—A bright boy, with good recommendation from former employer; red-haired preferred. Inquire at ——.

This advertisement caught the eye of a TRIBUNE reporter, and he wondered what particular business could demand the services of an auburn-haired youth. Possibly he was wanted to illuminate a show-window or to warm a small office, but the reporter could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. Finally, he resolved to go to the place and find out, so he called at the number indicated. It was over the door of a State street hair-store, and when the reporter saw the business sign his thoughts recurred to "The Rape of the Lock," and he believed he had struck a place where red-headed boys were hired and induced afterward to pass with their hirsute crop in the interest of auburn-haired beauties whose crop of hair had failed. Approaching the proprietor of the place—a bald-headed man—the reporter expressed his curiosity at the advertisement he had seen, and asked if he might learn the particular desirability of red-haired boys in that business.

"Well, sir," said the man, with a smile, "I have always found that red-haired boys are the smartest and most energetic. They are proud and respectful, and do not cut up like the ordinary errand-boys."

"And you think it is due to the hue of their hair?"

"That has been my experience, and I have no doubt that if people would notice the fact they would think as I do. In my factory the majority of the girls have red hair, and they go about their work industriously and indulge in no foolishness."

This little argument in favor of the red-haired people should have its effect, and hereafter the warm-headed man or woman should always have employment.

### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

AN EXPERT'S EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

Mr. H. C. McLean, an architect who came here from Washington some days ago by order of the Treasury Department for the purpose of inspecting the Chicago Custom-House Building and reporting upon its condition, was seen at the Grand Pacific Hotel by a TRIBUNE reporter last night and asked as to the result of his investigations up to the present time. Mr. McLean stated that he was not prepared at this moment to make public his conclusions in regard to the stability of the building, but he admitted that in its present condition it would require a larger amount to place it in proper shape than the general appropriation would warrant. He believed, moreover, that it was in such a condition as to call for a special appropriation. As to the amount required for this purpose Mr. McLean could give no idea, as he was unable to yet tell what should be done. His examination so far has been confined to the post-office floor and the skylight immediately over that section, but the inspection has been practically superficial as yet. He has examined the sub-vaults of the Sub-Treasury, which are being altered to accommodate $10,000,000 in coin, and the upper vaults, which have been so changed as to be capable of receiving $9,000,000 in silver or gold. As $1,000,000 in silver weighs about thirty tons, it will be perceived that the vaults must be of great strength. Mr. McLean will continue his investigation today and leave tomorrow for Detroit on private business, returning to Chicago to continue his examination about the middle of next week. On his return to this city he will announce his conclusions in regard to the worthiness of the building generally.

### FATHER HAGAN.

AN ABLE ADDRESS ON THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Last evening the Rev. James Hagan delivered a brief address before the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of St. Columbkill's Parish on "Alcohol as a Poison." The reverend speaker, after referring to the terrible effects of whisky, both good and bad, upon the human brain and general system, said that he had recently visited several insane asylums for the purpose of obtaining an estimate of the proportion of lunatics who were made insane from the use of alcoholic liquors, and he was both astonished and horrified to discover that 50 per cent of the demented creatures owed their misfortune to the drinking of whisky. The criminal class among the Irish, he held, owed their degraded and infamous situation entirely to whisky. In concluding his remarks Father Hagan said: "We need not go outside this great city, nor perhaps outside this very parish, for living examples of the subject upon which I have addressed you. I could tell you of young men who were but a short time ago models of virtue and industry, but who from bad associations became addicted to the use of whisky, and as a consequence have fallen from their original state like the rebellious angels into the lowest pits of social infamy. They have given themselves up to sin and irreligion. The once happy father now utterly ruined in mind and body no longer realizes or appreciates a household, and in the midst of his own children makes use of the vilest language that only an abandoned and utterly degraded brute could use. But the evil does not stop here, for he transmits the deadly poison in his own blood to the unfortunate offspring born to him after he has given himself over to the demon of drunkenness, and as a consequence the child is either an idiot or a poor, weak-minded specimen of humanity. It is the duty of every man to hate alcohol and its traffic both for the Nation's and for religion's sake."

Next Sunday evening Father Hagan will lecture on temperance in Rock Island, Ill., he having received an invitation to do so from the Law and Order Association of that city.

### ROMANTIC, BUT TRUE.

HUSBAND AND WIFE REUNITED AFTER SIX YEARS OF VOLUNTARY SEPARATION.

The following story is a true one. If the names of the parties are not given it is because they object to publicity. The facts, however, are known not only to the employers of the husband, but to a number of friends.

Nearly seven years ago Mr. ——, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., was a confidential clerk for a New York house. He fell in love with and became engaged to the daughter of a wealthy Judge, who was a resident of Chambersburg. The day was set for the marriage, and all the arrangements were made by the father-in-law for a grand celebration such as he thought befitted the dignity of the occasion. Shortly before the wedding the propective son-in-law was overtaken by misfortune. He had indorsed for a friend, the friend failed to take up his notes, and the young man lost what he had—a farm near Chambersburg, with considerable money, and also all the cash which he had saved up during his service in New York. The moment that he learned of his misfortune he went to the Judge at Chambersburg, told him what had happened to him, and said that while as anxious as ever to marry his daughter he could not consent in view of the change in his circumstances to have as grand and costly a wedding as had previously been arranged for. He was anxious to marry her on the day appointed, quietly and unostentatiously, and then take her with him to share his fortunes. The Judge, however, a man of obstinacy, insisted on carrying out the program in all its details. It was his daughter who was to be married, and he insisted that the ceremony should take place with all and pomp and parade to which he thought she was deserving. Mr. —— declined, and left for New York that night. Early the next morning the young lady followed him. They were married in New York, lived together for two or three days, and then she returned to her home, he remaining at the metropolis.

Not long after the father-in-law died. By his will he disinherited his daughter, but perhaps in a moment of relenting, perhaps with a malignant desire to try their patience, he inserted a proviso that, if they should live apart for six years, never meeting, never coresponding, trying to keep up no communication whatever, at the end of that time, if these facts were proven to the satisfaction of the trustees of the estate, the daughter might have a share. For nearly two years the husband lived in New York. Then, his health failing, he went to Denver. After staying there about two years he came to this city, entered the employ of a large manufacturing house, whose big store is on Wabash avenue, near Congress, and soon became, by virtue of his natural abilities and his attention to business, their confidential man. All this time he never saw his wife, never wrote to her, nor received letters from her. It is possible, of course, that he might have heard indirectly through his mother. But there is no evidence of this, and the wife's brothers, who were steadily on the look-out to see that none of the conditions of the will were broken, were unable to find anything which could justify the trustees in declaring that the Judge's requirements had not been lived up to strictly.

During the greater part of this time Mr. ——'s employers had no idea that he was married. He kept his secret to himself religiously, and it only came out last Thanksgiving-Day, when a dinner was given by the head of the house to his leading men, and then, the six years having expired, Mr. —— felt warranted in stating to the head of the firm that he was married and had been for six years. Late last year the trustees of the estate decided that the terms of the will had been complied with, and that Mrs. —— was entitled to her share of her father's estate, amounting to about $25,000—not what is now days called a fortune, but enough to enable them to live in comfortable independence. Soon after that, all business matters having been settled up, the wife came to this city and met her husband, whom she had not seen for over six years. He remains in the employ of the firm, and they are both living happily together in pleasant quarters on the South Side.

The husband is a little exultant over this reward of his patience and endurance, just as Jacob felt joyous after he had served fourteen years and finally earned the hand of Rachel, and is not disinclined to tell the story of his early love and the long separation. The wife, however, is more sensitive: is unwilling to have the story known among the acquaintances whom she has made since she came here, and it is, therefore, rather out of deference to her wishes that the names of the parties are not given.

### ON 'CHANGE.

THE BEARS HOLD THEIR OWN IN GRAIN BUT LOSE GROUND IN PROVISIONS.

Notwithstanding the bulls made vigorous efforts yesterday to obtain control of the markets the bears maintained a firm grip on grain, but in hog products lost part of the advantage which they gained Wednesday. Wheat and corn were beaten down each about a cent in the morning, while provisions stood out the firmest articles dealt in and rose about 50 cents. The day's transactions were large in everything. The resident professionals, some of whom trade daily in million lots, and the Wall-street men were the parties interested.

The noisiest pit at the opening was the little one in which hog products are bought and sold. A few desultory bids stiffened prices and quickened the more than usually large crowd into active buying. When a few moments later the brokers of Milwaukee speculators appeared as liberal purchasers the entire crowd caught the buying-fever, and the bids of both longs and shorts carried prices up 50 cents, May pork selling at $18 a barrel. The trading continued active thence on to the close, with no change in prices being marked and nothing new appearing in the market. Some heavy lines of shorts were covered, among them Singer's, but the general crowd did most. The other provision articles presented no features, and were only moderately dealt in.

Wheat at the opening was neglected by all save the scalpers, but became active and interesting to a large crowd when the strength in provisions was manifest. In the early hours the bulls, led by Cudahy, Hamill & Brine, the Linn brothers, and Gifford as the principal buyers, marked up prices ⅝c. But the improvement yielded to the rush of the bears and a decline of one cent was reached under their selling by noon. Jones, and Hobbs, and Bangs led the general crowd of small longs, little and great bears who did the selling. There was some evening-up by both sides, and, it was said, a little good buying and selling to "stand on," "but," said a broker who did not leave the pit during the session, "most of the trading, big and little, is for quick turns."

Corn and oats enjoyed a good volume of business. Prices of each were sold down by the bears, a decline of ⅛c being noted in the former and ¼c in the latter. There was some good buying of corn in the early hours by Jones, Cudahy, Culver, and McDermid & Russ. Ream personally appeared offering large blocks for sale, but it was said the amount he put out was not heavy. Comstock was also a free seller. The temper of the traders appeared to be bullish, but there seemed to be a common hesitancy to venture in deeply.

"These are splendid trading markets and show the biggest chances every day for making money," said a gray-haired broker, "but it is puzzling to figure out their indications."

The buying of the shorts rallied prices ½c to ⅝c on the call, the largest advance being in corn. Lester sold 200,000, and the packing company was the largest buyer.

Trade in privileges was comparatively light, and the day's work ended early. There were a few buyers only around after 3 o'clock, and their gossip contained nothing new. There was little change in the burden of opinions expressed nor in the tenor of night messages.

### BONE-PICKING.

THE LAWYERS AFTER ALL THAT IS LEFT IN THE KERR CASE.

The $25,000 which was deposited in court by the South Park Commissioners as a condition on which Judge Drummond granted a new trial in the Kerr condemnation case is already the object of a good deal of attention and solicitude. Yesterday a petition was filed by J. C. Dunlevy and William C. Goudy, setting out that they had performed professional services in the case and asking to be paid out of the fund in court. Jonas Hutchinson, as administrator of the estate of William P. Kerr, also came in asking to have this amount paid over to him and to be made party to the suit. The Judge declined to allow Hutchinson to be made party, at least for the present, but will consider the matter of fees for the attorneys at some future time.

### HOG-STEALING.

A WITNESS TESTIFIES THAT THE PROCEEDS WERE DIVIDED IN AN ALDERMAN'S PLACE OF BUSINESS.

A jury was finally obtained yesterday in the case of John and James Sheridan and Andrew Rider, who are on trial for hog-stealing from the Stock-Yards Company before Judge Hawes at the Criminal Court. The first witness was Michael Harty, who has turned State's evidence against his former companions in crime. He is now under a five years' sentence. He alleged that James and John Sheridan sold all the hogs that he and Rider stole. The proceeds of the sales were subsequently divided in Ald. "Jim" Appleton's saloon. When witness was first arrested Rider came to him and told him to keep quiet. He would secure bail for him. Mike McDonald, he said, received $100 to go on his bail bond. After his release James Sheridan came to him and put up another job to steal. He told him he need not be discouraged because of his arrest. Everything would be "fixed." The second time he was caught John Sheridan came to his cell, accompanied by Officer Finn, and asked him if he would "squeal." Witness replied he would tell the truth, whereupon his caller said he would make nothing by it, and it would only "put the whole gang into the penitentiary." If he turned informer they would make it hot for him. Harty said he would rather be left to his own fate, and Sheridan called him "a few choice names" and went away.

On cross-examination witness stated that he was taken to Joliet July 6, 1881. He was brought back here Feb. 2, 1882, to testify, and remained in jail till March 1. At the third trial of the hog-thieves he was held at the county prison for eleven successive months, and from July 11 to Sept. 20, 1883, he was also here. He was taken from Joliet on a habeas corpus Nov. 7 last to testify in the present cause. Since his sentence he has spent two years of the time in the County Jail.

Thomas Coogan was next examined. He also turned informer, and told nothing which has not been published in the reports of the former trials.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HE WAS BORN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO YEARS AGO TO-DAY.

As this is Washington's birthday, and therefore a National holiday, all city and Government offices will be closed. There will, however, be a "call" in the Federal Courts, but beyond that no business will be transacted.

In honor of the occasion there will be an anniversary parade by the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. The column will form on Michigan avenue at 2:30 o'clock p.m., the right resting on Jackson street, facing west, and will move north on Michigan avenue to Monroe street, west on Monroe to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Washington, west on Washington to Franklin, south on Franklin to Madison, west on Madison to Market, south on Market to Monroe, east on Monroe to La Salle, south on La Salle to Adams, east on Adams to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash to Twelfth, east on Twelfth to Michigan, north on Michigan to point of beginning.

The following is the official order emanating from Brigade Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1884.—Special order No. 5.—The regiments and battalions of this brigade enumerated below will parade in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, 22d. The line will be formed at 2:30 o'clock p. m., on Michigan avenue, the right resting on Jackson street, facing west.

The order in line and column will be as follows—viz.:

Second Infantry, Col. William H. Thompson, commanding.

First Infantry, Col. E. B. Knox, commanding.

Battery "D," Maj. R. Toby, commanding.

First Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. D. Weiler, commanding.

The command will parade in heavy marching order, omitting haversacks and blankets. By command of BRIG.-GEN. CHAS. FITZ-SIMONS.

CUTHBERT LAING,
[Official.] Assistant Adjutant-General.
MALCOLM MCNEILL,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1884.—General Order No. 18.—All officers and soldiers, together with the bands and drum corps, of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., will assemble at the armory, Nos. 179 and 181 Randolph street, in full uniform (with overcoats) Friday, Feb. 22, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m., to participate in a street parade.

Line will be formed at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

By command of
COL. WM. H. THOMPSON,
Commanding Second Regiment, I. N. G.
W. N. PELOUZE,
Captain and Adjutant.

Sheriff Hanchett has decided that Deputy-Sheriffs may serve writs today, notwithstanding that Washington's birthday is defined as a legal holiday by the law. County-Attorney Bliss is of the same opinion as Sheriff Hanchett. All offices in the County Building will be closed today with the exception of those of the Sheriff and Coroner.

### STAND UP, COLONEL!

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED REGARDING THE RECEIPTS OF THE OPERA MATINÉE AT M'VICKER'S.

The Cincinnati *News-Journal* in its issue of Wednesday last seeks to place Col. Mapleson's management of the opera matinée given here the 13th inst. for the benefit of the Ohio River sufferers before the public in a light which will be apt to call out a prompt and explicit statement from the Colonel. The St. Louis correspondent of that paper says he was informed by Col. Mapleson Tuesday last that the receipts of the Chicago benefit matinée had been $4,400 and the expenses $1,900, leaving a net balance of $2,500, which amount the Colonel was then about to send to the Mayor of Cincinnati to disburse among the families of poor workingmen. But the Chicago correspondent of the paper wires at the same time that the receipts aggregated $4,962; that the expenses were not more than $240; that the net balance for the sufferers should be $4,722; and finally, that "if Mapleson figures up $1,900 for expenses the act is nothing short of an outrage." To a reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* Col. Mapleson made a statement of the receipts and expenses similar to that he gave the *News-Journal* man, consequently the statement that he deducted $1,900 for expenses from $4,400, the alleged gross receipts, may be accepted as correct. It was understood that the entire troupe taking part in the matinée gave their services free, and that Mr. McVicker charged nothing for his theatre or working staff. The *News-Journal* man here figures the expenses thus: Advertising, $160; incidentals, $50; extra carpenter work, $10—total, $240—but adds that the exact expenses are known only to Col. Mapleson. The Colonel's statement is awaited with interest.

### AN UNCLAIMED BODY.

THE REMARKABLE SUIT INSTITUTED BY A WIDOW AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

A suit with rather peculiar surroundings has been commenced in the Circuit Court by J. Blackburn Jones on behalf of Mrs. Vore, widow of Elliot C. Vore, against the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. It seems that about ten years ago Elliot C. Vore mysteriously disappeared from his home at No. 1521 Wabash avenue. A few days later his body was recognized on the dissecting-table of the Hahnemann Medical College by Dr. T. S. Hoyne, a member of the faculty, who kept the fact a secret. The widow continued paying the premiums on her husband's insurance policy for seven years, at the end of which time the company paid her the amount of the insurance, $2,200, with the exception of a small deduction of $42 on account of a premium note. Evidence having lately turned up that Mr. Vore died immediately after his disappearance the widow sues for the seven years' premiums paid of $62 a year and for the $42 balance deducted by the company. It is believed Mr. Vore died of apoplexy in the streets while badly intoxicated, his habits being the reverse of temperate. The body was brought to the morgue, and passed thence into the hands of the college authorities, that being then the rule regarding unclaimed bodies.

### REAL ESTATE.

THE HOME INSURANCE BUILDING—A HEAVY TRANSFER.

The announcement that ground would be broken for the new building to be erected by the Home Fire Insurance Company at the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets about March 1 is substantiated by the local agents of the company, who also state that plans for the new structure have not yet been completed. Several competitive drawings have been made, but none accepted. The company's New York representative is expected here in a few days to decide upon the plan to be adopted.

Among the real-estate tranfers recorded yesterday was that of Mary Lee Stewart to Samuel H. Wheeler, of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, as follows: Washington boulevard, southwest corner of Francisco street, north front, 412x396 feet to Madison street, with 400 feet running to Lake street in opposit block (except 100x190 feet on opposit corner), $106,000.

### THE SHANKLAND DIVORCE.

THE WIFE OF THE COLONEL WILL NOT CONTEST—A CURIOUS CASE.

A dispatch was printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning from Dubuque, Ia., stating that E. R. Shankland, a prominent citizen of that city, had instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, Sarah, now the Matron of the Old People's Home, of Chicago. It was said that the grounds were desertion, Mrs. Shankland having left her home "without cause or provocation." Last night a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mrs. Shankland, who said:

"I positively decline to say one word about the matter, even to do myself justice—except, perhaps, that I am heartily glad Col. Shankland has commenced proceedings."

It was intimated that she ought to free herself from the odium of the charge that she had left her home "without cause or provocation."

"As to that," was the reply, "I can only say that my friends who are familiar with the facts know very well why I left my husband, and not one of them has ever blamed me. I will not say one word against Col. Shankland—no one can say that since the day of our separation I have ever made a single remark against his character. Now let it suffice in the present case to say that I have gladly accepted service and will allow him to secure his decree without placing a single obstacle in the way. We were married in 1870, and lived together until 1873. Col. Shankland was United States Marshal when I married him, and while we lived together my home was a most pleasant one and surrounded by every comfort. I was never stinted as to money. He had two

ll but $3,500 of his wealth to his
Gray, was found. This was the
the other relatives, and John
ompromised with them—fifteen
paying them $1,000 each.

APOLIS FLOUR.

Production—The Market
and Shipments of Wheat
-Wheat in Store.
, Minn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—
duction of last week shows a
e, but without the use of steam-
o Pillsbury mills it would have
rent from the preceding week.
ills turned out over 40 per cent
production, and of their work
er cent was done by water-pow-
last week was quite low, but
well for these times. Official
e total production of the week
,700 barrels—10,735 barrels day
hanels the previous week. The
ding the first half of the present
, and the mills promised to do
tory amount of work.
rket shows encouraging signs of
not only at home but abroad,
ed firmer by all millers. There
advance in prices, but an early
ated.

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| | 206,500 | 35,180 |
| | 4,060 | 64,552 |
| | | 1,665 |

store in Minneapolis elevator
transfer) Wednesday showed an
,000 bushels over the preceding
vator showed a loss of 110,000
other a gain of nearly 300,000
ock at St. Paul fell off 5,000
following table exhibits the local
s that at St. Paul and Duluth:

| | Feb. 20. | Feb. 13. |
|---|---|---|
| hels | 3,890,000 | 3,764,000 |
| | 460,000 | 370,000 |
| | Feb. 20. | Feb. 13. |
| | 3,790,000 | 3,674,000 |
| hels | 1,185,000 | 1,168,000 |
| | Feb. 19. | Feb. 12. |
| hels | 2,490,510 | 2,250,000 |
| | 262,403 | 182,500 |
| | 2,662,916 | 2,662,420 |

PULLING A DELIGHT.

*Journal:* A dentist of Gen-
a new and ingenious process
g. A small square of India
with a central hole, is pushed
ill the upper part of the root is
dia rubber gradually contracts,
ot, and the offending tooth is
d, without causing the patient
er. Four or five days are ne-
to complete the operation.
ding about a slight swelling of
he only inconveniences expe-
ul Bert brought this ingenious
the Academie des Sciences in
Calipe remarked that the proc-
known, and quoted a case in
efficacy, in which a young girl
ad of India rubber round her
ers, and forgot that she had
fault being that she lost the

y sewing-machine we have just
ved to sew faster, easier, and bet-
Singer Mfg. Co.: 258 Wabash.

ies have all the latest improve-
e economy to buy the best. Be-
agents, Chicago.

filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

RRIAGE LICENSES.

persons were granted marriage li-

Age.
Chicago. 21
Chicago. 21
Chicago. 21

cash and February, $1.02¼; March, $1.04¼; April, $1.05¾; May, $1.07¾; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¼; No. 3 white, 95¼c. Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, 59¾c. Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 30¼c bid; No. 3, 29c. Receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2, 92¼c; February, 92¼c; March, 92¼c; April, 93¾c; May, 96¾c. Corn lower; No. 2, 59¾c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 30¼c; No. 2, 29¾c. Rye lower; No. 1, 56c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 3 spring extra nominal.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.50 cash or February; $18.00 May. Lard—Prime steam, $6.65 cash or February; $6.80 May. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 13@13½c.

BUTTER—In good demand.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

EGGS—Unsettled.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 5,300 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¾@1.01; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.02; April, $1.04; May, $1.06; June, $1.07¾. No. 3 red, 95@96c; rejected, 85@87c. Corn dull; high-mixed, cash, 58½@59c; February, 58½c; March, 59c bid; asked; March, 59c; April, 59¼c; May, 59¾c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2, cash, 30½@30¾c; February, 30¾c bid; May, 31½@32c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet and steady; prime cash, February or March, $5.30. No. 2 cash, $5.25.

ALTSIKE SEED—Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¾@1.01; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.01¾; April, $1.03¾; May, $1.05¾; June, $1.05¾ asked; dull and nominal. Corn—Market quiet; lower; No. 2 cash or February, 54c; March, 55¼c; April, 56c; May, 56c; rejected, 52½c; no grade, 44½c. Oats dull, but firm; No. 2, cash, 30c asked; February, 30c bid; May, 31½@32c.

CLOVER-SEED—Easy; quiet; prime cash, February or March, $5.30. No. 2 cash, $5.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

The board adjourned until Saturday.

### OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21.—Cotton—Future deliveries in somewhat better demand and prices advanced 03@.05c. At the third call March brought 10.83c, April 10.99c, June 11.31c, August 11.39c. Futures closed steady and 3@c higher than yesterday.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 21.—Petroleum—Crude oil week; total runs Wednesday, 68,443 brls; total shipments, 45,705; charters, 13,343; clearances, 11,168,000. Certificates opened at $1.00, closed at 99¾c; highest price, $1.00; lowest, 99¾c.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 21.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00¼; highest, $1.00¼; lowest, 99¾c; closed at 99¾c; sales, 6,344,000 brls; clearances yesterday, 11,924,000; runs, 65,331; shipments, 46,393; charters, 15,38[illegible].

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; middling, 10¼c; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 130; shipments, 1,803; stock, 38,250.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Steady at 10¾c; receipts, 725 bales; shipments, 725 stock, 71,670; sales, 1,200.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 1,600 bales; gross, 1,900; exports, France, 12,000; Continent, 100; coastwise, 315; sales, 4,000; stock, 245,000.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 21.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 1,300 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,100 bales; sales, 900; stock, 48,200.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—Petroleum—Irregular and fairly active. United opened at 99¾c, declined to 99c, rallied to 99¾c, and closed at 99¾c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 21.—Whisky—Firm at $1.17.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 21.—Whisky—Steady at $1.14.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—Whisky — Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21.—Turpentine—34c.

## THE COAL-MINE DISASTER.

A Tour of Inspection by Experts—The Victims of the Explosion to Be Buried Today.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—By request of the company Coroner Batton and his jury went out to the scene of the disaster at West Leisenring today and inspected the mine. Nearly all the mine bosses of the coke region were present, including J. E. Monoher, of Moorewood; Charles Commer, of Leith, who is a graduate of two mining schools in England; August Steiner, Mine Inspector of Fayette County; Wilson Rosser, of Jimtown; Thomas Lowden, of Davidson; Peter Glen, of White Mine; and Elijah Perkins, of Trotter. These experts, accompanied by all the jury except one, descended the shaft six in the cage at a time, the rules not permitting more than that number.

### RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION.

Every apartment in the mine was visited. In many places the roof was caved in and the sides and walls shattered. The track was torn up and wagons demolished and the parts strewn everywhere. Here and there were found pieces of men's clothing, boots, or hats. In room No. 3, seventy feet in from room No. 4, in which the explosion is supposed to have occurred, the safety lamp was tried and there were found to be two and a half feet of gas present. Its presence was denoted by the little blue blaze that surrounds the top of the safety lamp. In No. 4 but little gas was present. In No. 2, eighty-five feet from No. 4, two and a half feet were found. This is a dangerous quantity of gas, and sufficient in a close room to cause an explosion if the lamps are kept burning until heat enough is generated. When the gas is present in such abundance an explosion is communicated almost instantaneously to all parts of the mine. Heffern and several of the others were hundreds of feet distant from where the ignition occurred, and yet they were burned to death.

The inspectors say that the moment the explosion occurred the mine must have been one glare of lurid flame, and that those who were not burned to death were suffocated from the deadly after-damp that followed the disappearance of the flame. They account for the large amount of gas present on the theory that the falling rock struck a fissure from which a large quantity of gas had accumulated. The gas could be heard escaping from the crevices.

### INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED — A TOUCHING SCENE.

Some interesting testimony will likely be offered before the inquest Saturday. John Durzun, whose brother-in-law was among the killed, was here today consulting attorneys with a view of having witnesses summoned who will testify that the mine was in an unsafe condition. Both sides will be fully represented.

The company is doing everything possible to relieve the wants of the bereaved, and will be at an immense outlay in paying the expenses of the funerals tomorrow.

The remains of the colored man Buckner were taken to his home in Washington City today, accompanied by his wife and little children. She sat weeping in the depot here waiting for the train to start, and was seen counting his money to see if she had enough to take her home. It was a sight to bring tears.

Eight of the men were insured in the Travelers' Accident Company in sums ranging from $250 to $10,000. These were Murray, Walters, Hogeveen, Baker, Tipko, Kennedy, Rakus, and Buckner, and had taken out their policies about ten days ago.

### NINETEEN COFFINS.

The coffins for the nineteen victims arrived from Pittsburg this morning and all will be stirred from Uniontown tomorrow. Two-thirds of the victims are Catholics, and it has not yet been decided whether union services will be held or each family bury their own dead.

### WHAT THE MINE-INSPECTOR SAYS.

This afternoon Mine-Inspector Steiner made a thorough examination of the mine, and also made a chart showing the different apartments, which he will present at the Coroner's investigation. He would not say directly what caused the explosion, as he preferred giving the testimony first before the Coroner, but said he was convinced that heavy gas must have come from a break in some vacant room, and, the room filling up, ran over and followed along the roof, until some tall miner, perhaps John Murray, touched it off with his headlamp. Those facts are borne out by the fact that only four men killed by the explosion bore marks of its violence. The air-channel showed a good current, and if the men had been in the current or the distribution had been somewhat equalized by the erection of doors at proper places, the proportion of smothered to killed ought not to be so great.

## MURDERED HIS SON.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—John W. Bremer, an old resident of the county, went home from here last night about 12 o'clock intoxicated. He began abusing his wife and family, and, taking a large knife from a toolbox, he made a vicious assault on his wife, cutting the bed-clothes in shreds where she lay. Her oldest son then endeavored to pacify his father, and the old man packed his valise to leave, and shouldered an unloaded Springfield rifle and left the room. He loaded the gun after leaving the house, returned, and shot his son, inflicting a mortal wound. He then came to this place, delivered himself to officers, and was locked up. He claims to have acted in self-defense, but the evidence is against him.

## A PREACHER KILLED BY THE CARS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Rev. Mr. R. Seaves, an eminent Baptist preacher, was killed by a freight-train near White Point on the South Carolina Railway between Augusta and Charleston. He was formerly a Jewish Rabbi, and his conversion to Christian faith, a few years ago, occasioned a sensation in ecclesiastical circles throughout the United States. He was a man of much learning and great eloquence. He wrote many notable works on religious subjects.

### A Prayer

Goes up from the lips of the Rev. C. D. Diggs, of Stockton, N. Y., whose wife was cured of rheumatism of 20 years' standing by the use of Athlophoros. He writes, "Athlophoros worked like a charm in her case. She was not able to go anywhere for the three years. Now she goes everywhere. And is cheap as a dollar. O that your remedy could be in the hands of every sufferer. May the Lord help you to get it abroad in this part of the world."

**Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.**

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — A SKYE-TERRIER DOG; GRAY back, yellow legs and head; ears and tail uncut; brown eyes; nickel chain collar; answers to the name of Prince; $5 reward will be paid for his return to 560 West Adams-st.

LOST — A SEALSKIN GLOVE, BETWEEN Washington and Randolph-sts., on La Salle-st. Reward offered at 14 Merchants Building, 153 Washington-st.

LOST — CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Eighteenth-st., Tuesday evening, one patent-leather shoe; if sent to Calumet Club a liberal reward will be paid. C 74, Tribune office.

LOST—BROWN HORSE AND BLACK COVered wagon. Send to S. W. PIERSON, 225 State-st.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

### BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits as drug clerk; has had four years' experience. Best references. Address W 32, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; a rapid, correct, and systematic accountant; twenty years' office experience. City and country references. Could invest or loan $5,000. No objection to country. C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier; long experience. Best city references. Wholesale preferred. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND bookkeeper by a married man 30 years of age; have had 10 years' experience, the last 5 with a well-known wholesale firm in Chicago who will fully recommend me for ability and integrity. C 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as stenographer and typewriter; has had experience in manufacturing line; am familiar with general office work. Can bring good recommendations. Address A, Box 1216, Sterling, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE or stock of a wholesale house by a young man of fine education. Best references. C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper will work for moderate wages. References A1. C 33, Tribune office.

### SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN any business; book and stationery preferred. Can give good references and security if required. Address C 62, Tribune office.

### TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter; experienced in clothing and cloaks; country preferred. Address W 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL pattern maker thoroughly acquainted in all kinds of architectural and car work. Address C 66, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

### DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK in a hotel or a large boarding-house. Best references. 57 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent Swedish girls, one for general housework, the other for second work. Call at 110 Oak-st., downstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in private family. References exchanged. Please call at 58 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. 513 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE—To do second work, or general, where there are not more than two in family, by well-experienced Canadian girl. Address C 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMan in a small private family, to do general housework or second work. Good references. Address C 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. 1345 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl; one that can cook, wash, and iron. Good references., Call at 3251 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent girl to do general housework in a private family. 636 State-st., in the grocery.

### SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do dressmaking and family sewing. Call at or address 127 Huron-st.

### NURSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS REQUIRing the services of reliable nurses, male or female, in any part of the city or suburbs, can be supplied at any hour of the day or night by the Secretary of the Chicago Directory, 2257 Indiana-av. Telephone number, 8,333 (Bartlett's drug-store).

### HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF experience as housekeeper or companion. References. Address C 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady of 38, for widower or family of two; will do sewing and work. Comfortable home and light work desired more than large salary. Good references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 2019 Dearborn-st.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as copyist in lawyer's office. Address, stating salary, 127 Dearborn-av.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION DRUG-CLERK, one who speaks German. Call today at PRINCE BROS., 746 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER — ONE AC quainted with the wholesale grocery business preferred; permanent position and good prospects for advancement. Address with references, C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—MUST BE WELL recommended and a single man. Address, giving references, C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUGGIST—ONE who understands the drug business, and speaks English well. Address C 95, Tribune office.

### SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesman who traveled for a wholesale provision or grocery house; must have unquestionable references and must have been with one and the same firm for a number of years. State territory visited and salary expected. Address C 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A GENERAL store. Apply at 2658 Archer-av.

### BOYS.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART OFFICE BOY about 14 years old. Call at Room 1, 146 South Water-st.

### TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LITHOGrapher, who can also design cartoons, caricatures, etc. Address Southern Lithographic Co., 36 Natchez-st., New Orleans, stating terms, references, etc.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-COAT MAKers; steady employment guaranteed; pay from $15 to $17 to No. 1 men. Address F. J. RAMGE, 1311 Farnam-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED — A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS foreman for mixed paint factory. No letters answered without stating where formerly employed and references given. Address C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANDYMAKER who knows what is required in a first-class city retail store and is able to make the best goods; one who has had experience in New York or Philadelphia retail stores preferred. Address, stating references and salary required, C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD PATTERNMAKERS; 2 to 36 Front-st., JOHN FEATHERSTONE.

WANTED—GOOD JOB PRINTER. PICTORial Pt'g. Co., 142-144 Monroe-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 50 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST SELLing goods free; $20 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL IN SMALL private family. Call at 270 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT 2232 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD dining-room girl. References.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Reference required. Call at 2428 Prairie-av.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY OF CULTURE AND good address to take orders; permanent position; good pay guaranteed. Address C 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A GIRL IN AN OFFICE, ONE that writes a good and rapid hand and understands office work; terms $6 per week. C 32, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EVERY nationality to enter our Grand Congress of National Beauties to compete for prizes ranging from $30 to $500 cash. Apply at the business office of South or West Side Dime Museum immediately. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

## BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

CHEAP—TWO BILLIARD AND TWO POOL and two parlor billiard tables, new and second-hand pool balls. 266 South Franklin-st.

## FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 61 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value, C. R.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 4 and 5. Established 1854.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLlaterals or any good security by a private party at low rates; no commission or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st., Room 56.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 1 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—I HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUMS of Chicago money on hand to loan on city or good suburban property, viz.: 6 and 7 per cent and only 2 per cent commission: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,500, and $6,000. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN G. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 FOR FROM THREE to five years at low interest on good security; private parties preferred. Address C 45, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 183 East Randolph-st.

**$40,000** TO LEND FOR BUILDING, TO full cost if the lots are suitable. C 90, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

2838 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED front alcove, with board; home comforts.

3635 VINCENNES-AV.—A FURNISHED room, with or without board; private family.

### NORTH SIDE.

163 DEARBORN-AV. — SINGLE ROOM, with board; also day board.

224 ONTARIO-ST.—A VERY LARGE PARlor, elegantly furnished; also front and back parlor chambers, gas and furnace heat, with the best of board, in a private family. Ring right-hand bell.

266 ONTARIO-ST. — WELL-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. No. 4 Park-row.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND front alcove room or large back room; all conveniences.

DEARBORN-AV., VICINITY OF WASHINGton Park—Private family have a very desirable second-story front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with references. Address C 71, Tribune office.

### WEST SIDE.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board.

147 THROOP-ST.—RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts; select family; all conveniences. Particulars at office 9, 183 South Clark-st.

### SUBURBAN.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, to rent, with board; centrally located. Address P. O. Box 115, Evanston, Ill.

### HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

CLARENDON HOUSE—QUIET FAMILY hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 103 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished wholesale iron, steel, and heavy hardware and wood stock house. A capital of from $50,000 to $75,000 required. The location one of the best for the distribution of heavy goods in the West. Address Box 103, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO join advertiser in either stock company or partnership in manufacturing business; must have $3,000 to advance. To such a party can give full management of the business and his own funds. Address C 80, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $1,000 — A business man who can give personal attention will give a good guarantee of $25 per week; the business is buying goods that sell for cash as soon as bought. Call any time today. J. SMITH, Keller House, 126 West Madison-st.

$5,000 WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN established manufacturing business that will pay $10,000 a year on above investment. Address EDGAR HOLMES, 168 Washington-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A RICH AND RESPECTABLE gentleman from Denver, 30 years old, blonde, desires to meet a lady 18 to 25, not over 5 feet, who is sociable, and will accompany him to theatre and church; will be in the city several weeks; photos exchanged with view to matrimony. C 46, Tribune.

PERSONAL—XXXX.: IMPOSSIBLE TOMORrow! If Friday will let you know. B.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate. We do not work for rewards, nor take divorce cases. MOONEY & ROLAND, 122 and 124 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$25 for an imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $10.00; Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS A.—Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—$40 custom-made suit for $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $25 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined full roll, made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$3 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$10 for an imported Melton custom-made, worth $25; must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$30 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$12.50 for scotch overcoat (in all shades) made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at $5 in 20 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TILL MAY 1, 1888—A PLOT OF ground about 100 feet square, southwest corner of West Twelfth and Lumber-sts. Apply to The Young & Farrel Diamond Stone-Sawing Company, 18 Lumber-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE NEW WILSON RESIDENCES corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. houses $1,200 per year; plans at our office. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 3-story and basement well-finish house in the best portion of Michigan-av., full of excellent and permanent roomers, producing a net income over expenses of $145 a month; two years' lease and furniture for sale for $2,000; good reasons for selling. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av.; nice place for boarding-house. 139 East Adams-st. CONNOLLY, basement.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE; TEN rooms; fine repair; barn; 478 Marshfield-av. Inquire of DR. M'CHESNEY, cor. Randolph and Clark.

TO RENT—72 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front, with all modern improvements, from 1st of March next. Apply at ALLAN PINKERTON'S office, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

### NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on Oak-st., Nos. 421 and 423, just finished. WYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 25.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 5 rooms, 497 Western-av. Best $14, one flat, 5 rooms, 500 Western-av. $12, one flat, 40 Harvard-st. $8, first floor, 4 rooms, 17 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 522 Western-av.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS AND store on State-st., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND, 1344 PORTIETH-av.—Nice flat of 5 rooms; furnace, cellar, and gas fixtures; finished handsomely. J. L. MCKEEVER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 18; residence 1150 Forty-first-st.

### NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS ON NORTH PARKav., fronting main entrance to Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT; FIRST-CLASS locality, North Side; furnished elegantly with new furniture, which will be sold at a sacrifice. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—2 NEW FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, 146 La Salle-st., and 186 Erie-st.; also flat at 239 Franklin-st., 6 rooms, $25 per month; all modern improvements. D. J. GALLERY, 153 Washington-st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST FLATS IN the city, $1,200; immediate possession to party buying the fine carpets and part of first-class furniture. C 97, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1423 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-furnished rooms; well lighted and heated; gas and bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Office 18.

TO RENT—1218 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURnished parlors, together or separately, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — ELEGANT rooms, single or en suite. No. 4 Park-row.

### WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

### NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—369 AND 371 EAST INDIANA-ST. —Fine south-front rooms, second floor; bath on same; fine location and near business centre.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; GAS, bath. 280 East Indiana-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 22x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, sandpapery or upholstery business. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER WABASH-AV. and Sixteenth-st.; 30x35; formerly occupied as a meat market by T. B. Rogers & Co. W. B. CONDIT, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front building, 248 Wabash-av., from May 1. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 STORES ON WEST Lake-st., near Ashland-av. OTTO E. PIETSCH, 134 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.; a fine, strong building; light on three sides and suitable for manufacturing or jobbing purposes. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE 4-STORY AND basement store 211 State-st., near Adams. Apply to JOHN BURKE, 245 Ohio-st.

### OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one room, 2 stairs, 54 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OR REAR PART OF first-class office on main floor on Dearborn-st., near Monroe. Address C 41, Tribune office.

### LOFTS.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS, WITH OFFICE on first floor; East Lake-st.; desirable location; possession at once or May 1. C 7, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

WITH STEAM-POWER, ELEVATOR, AND HEAT.

ROOM 150x75 AND ROOM 75x75 ON SAME FLOOR,

AND CAN BE THROWN INTO ONE IF DESIRED.

ROOM 75x60.

ALSO OFFICES ON GROUND FLOOR.

All the above have excellent lights and insurance rates are extremely low.

IN NEW BUILDING ON CLINTON-ST., CORNER OF FULTON.

NATIONAL TUBE-WORKS CO.

TO RENT—636 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 9-room brick, bath and furnace.
266 Wood-st., 9-room brick; bath.
268 Wood-st., 9-room brick; bath.
646 West Van Buren-st., third floor, 6-room flat.
648 West Van Buren-st., third floor, 6-room flat.
350 North Wells-st., second floor, 6 rooms and bath.
280 North Wells-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, the second, third, and fourth stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st., near Madison; size, 50x50; has alley on side and rear, and is one of the best buildings in the wholesale district for wholesale business or manufacturing business; will rent for a term of years. Office hours from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. R. N. OUTHET, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, WITH YARD; all conveniences. Inquire at 300 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, containing 14 rooms, to responsible tenant; Monroe-st., near La Salle. Inquire at Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, 25X80, 149 Monroe-st. R. LANCASTER & SON, Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—3 ROOMS, 50X100 each; splendid light; best location in Chicago for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON & CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT — BRICK BARN, SIX STALLS, rear of 1622 Indiana-av.; paved alley and very convenient. C. B. LAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—DWELLING; MODern conveniences; 7 to 9 rooms; on South Side; location must be convenient to street-cars, and rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address S, Room 145 Windsor Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE or 8-room flat between Chicago and Garfield-av.; state terms. Address B 17, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — IMMEDIATELY — Neatly furnished house, 7 to 10 rooms, in good location by private American family; no children. Address C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING small furnished house or flat convenient to business who desire to leave city for extended time and wish a careful tenant, with wife and infant only in family, will please address for four days, W. J. D., Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to $100,000; can suit the most fastidious. Call and get prices and location. C. H. GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

### SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—